FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XVII.] . FAYETTEVILLE. N. C. TUESDAY EVENING. MARCH 18, 1834. [NO. 876.

NED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
50 per annum, if paid in advance;
if paid during the year of subscrip-
or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
are for the first, & thirty cents for each
equent publication. Advertisers are request-
the number of insertions desired, or
will be continued till forbid, and charged
ly.
rs to the Editor must be post paid.

NOTICE.

H. ERAMBERT, *Tailor,*
is very much in need of the *NEEDFUL*
respectfully informs his customers in Town
country, that all Accounts, Due Bills and
will be placed in the hands of John Wins
, for collection, after the first day of A-
—and all persons indebted to me are re-
to make payment to him.
10. 75tf.

TRUST SALE.

ue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Dee
conveying to the Subscriber certain pro-
rein mentioned, for the payment of cer-
therein specified, he will, as Trustee,
sale, at the Town House in Fayette
e 26th inst the following property, viz
LAND on Beaver Creek, contain-
50 acres,
do 300
do 200
do 100
acre Tract is a SAW MILL, GRIST
other valuable improvements.—Also,
ing Chattel property:
s and gear complete,
Horses, some very valuable,
Oxen,
Black Cattle,
Timber Wheels,
household and Kitchen Furniture.
ale will commence at 12 o'clock precisely,
day above stated, and the property sold
reserve The title which will be given
that of Trustee only. Further terms made
on the day of sale.
GEORGE B ATKINS, *Trustee.*
tteville, March 5, 1834. 75ts.

FOR SALE,

Bushels HAIR for plastering,
casks of unslacked Thomastown Lime,
do Plaster Paris, low for cash by the
bushel or cask.
be found at the Warehouse a few steps
the U. S. Bank.
JOHN E. PATTERSON
. 1834. 65 tf

NOTICE.

Subscriber, Administrator of Roderick
son, deceased, late of Cumberland, hav-
d his Administration, gives this notice to
of kin residing out of the State, to apply
distributive share.
ALEXANDER MORRISON, *Adm'r.*
berland County, March 1834. 75-3t

OPENING OF THE

SCOPAL SCHOOL,

DEFERRED.

sequence of the unusual inclemency of
last winter, the progress of the building
to serve as a Dormitory for the pupils in
stitution, has been retarded much beyond
pectations of the Executive Committee, un
ose direction it was commenced in Decem-
And, as the material of this structure is
he process of working in which is necessa
w *and greatly* dependant on the weather,
now no hope of its completion by the time
fore specified for commencing the School
circumstance, together with the difficulty
to be experienced in procuring in time from
th certain articles of furniture indispensa-
e establishment, and the recently express-
on of the Rector, that, without the accom-
ns to be afforded by the new building, he
unable to carry into successful operation
en adopted, has constrained the committ-
eeter reluctantly, to postpone for a few
the time for opening the School.
Public, therefore, are respectfully inform-
the

PISCOPAL SCHOOL

e opened, (not on the first of April as be-
dvertised, but) ON MONDAY, THE 2nd
OF JUNE NEXT; at which time it may
confidently relied on that every thing will be
ness.
order of the Executive Committee,
GEORGE W FREEMAN, *Sec'y.*
sh, March 3, 1834. 75 4w.

Internal Improvements.

ing of the Central Committee, appointed
e President of the Internal Improvement
held in November last, is appointed
ace in this city, on Tuesday, the first day
ext.
unications from the several county com-
upon the course which it is the duty of the
Internal Improvements to pursue at the
ess, are respectfully and earnestly so-
The pledges made by the Convention to
ublic must be fully and promptly redeemed
ding gentlemen constitute the central
mittee, viz. Duncan Cameron, Chairman,
E. Badger, Daniel L Barringer, William
n, William H. Haywood, Jr. Charles L Hin
avin Hogg, James Iredell, Alfred Jones and
Caswell.
sh, March 5, 1834.

Hhds. good MOLASSES,
Barrels No 3. Mackerel,
Bundles Hay,
just received and for sale by
W WHITEHEAD.
eville, March 10, 1834. 75-tf

BURR MILL STONES,

sizes, can be had at short notice, by ap-
g to us, who are Agents for the manufac
New York. The Stones will be put on
ssels in New York, when ordered from us,
isfactory prices and free of commission.
HALL & JOHNSON.
eville March 4, 1834. 74 6t
e Hillsborough Recorder and Greensbo.
ence will insert the above advertisement
ers, and forward their bills to this office

Valuable Sale of Mills, &c.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, made by Dee Kay to the Subscriber, as cashier of the former Branch of the State Bank in Fayetteville, dated the 22d May, 1827, he will expose to public sale at the Town House in Fayetteville, on THURSDAY THE 20th MARCH NEXT, *(for Cash)* "all the Tracts of **LAND**, with the

SAW MILLS

And improvements, on Beaver Creek (near Town) formerly the property of Daniel McRae, afterwards of William L. McNeill, and afterwards of said Dee Kay;—the whole supposed to contain 2500 acres," for the purpose of paying a debt due by said Dee Kay to the State Bank of N. Carolina, provided for in said Deed. The sale will positively be made, and the property is valuable on account of the Mills and Timber and their contiguity to Town.

CHARLES DEWEY,
Cashier State Bank of N. Carolina, and Trustee in said Deed—By his Agent L. D. HENRY.
WILLKINGS & CO., *Auct'rs.*
February 27, 1834. 74-ts.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of

SMITH, McDONALD & CO.,

Has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Notice is therefore given to all those having claims against the concern to present them immediately; and all those indebted to the firm to come forward and discharge their respective dues, as no further indulgence can or will be granted.

DANIEL SMITH,
JOHN McDONALD,
ARCH'D. JOHNSON.
March 3, 1834. 74 3w

FURTHER NOTICE.

JOHN McDONALD is hereby appointed Agent for the firm; and is fully authorized to take all legal means for the recovery of all debts, and to grant all discharges for the same.

JONH McDONALD,
DANIEL SMITH,
ARCH'D. JOHNSON.

The Tailoring Business

WILL still be carried on at the old Stand by Arch'd Johnson, where all work entrusted to him will be done with neatness and despatch.
ARCH'D. JOHNSON.

Necessity

REQUIRES that all balances due up to 1st of January past, should be paid without delay My own engagements will not admit of longer indulgence:—I much hope this notice will be promptly attended to. Cotton or money will be received in payment.

JOHN M. DOBBIN.
Fayetteville, February 25, 1834 73 5w

RAIL ROAD MATERIALS WANTED.

SEALED Proposals will be received by either of the undersigned, till the 28th day of March next, for the delivery of the following Timbers, viz:

1000 Lightwood Sills, hewed square, 8 feet long, 12 by 12 inches,
300 Rail Pieces, 24 feet long, 5 by 9 inches,
300 ditto ditto, 18 feet long, 5 by 9 ditto.

The 1000 Sills must be of good Lightwood, clear of rot, splits or windshakes, and other defects.

The Rail Pieces must be sawed perfectly true, and of pure heart long-leaf pine, taken from thrifty trees, clear of windshakes, bad knots and other defects.

The above materials to be delivered, one half of each by the 20th April, the remaining half by the 20th May next, at such place or places on the line of the works in Fayetteville, as shall be designated in the contracts.

The Materials to be subject to the inspection of one or more persons appointed by the Directory of the Rail Road Company.

Offers made for the sawed Timbers (the Railways) the price may be stated either by the single stick or by the thousand feet.

The Lightwood Sills, the price must be by the single stick. Contracts for any number of Sills not less than 10, will be received, and for the Railways any number not less than 50 pieces.

Where two or more persons propose to contract at the same price, and one should be a Stockholder, preference will be given to the Stockholder; and where the offerer shall state in his proposals, his willingness to receive in payment, one third or more in Rail Road Stock, such offerer shall have preference. Payments will be made upon the delivery and inspection of the Materials.

HUGH CAMPBELL,
EDW'D W. WILLKINGS,
THO. N. CAMERON,
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD,
J SEAWELL, } *Directors.*
February 24, 1834. 73tf.

New Goods.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH prices. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine the articles.

—ALSO—

ON HAND, at the Tan Yard, Upper Calf and Kid Skin, Harness and Skirting, Bridle Leather, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.
January 31, 1834. 70 tf.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses.

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE.

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do. Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.
December 30. 65tf.

D. & C. LANDRETH,

NURSERY and SEEDSMEN, Philadelphia,

HAVE consigned to us, a general assortment of their highly approved GARDEN SEEDS, in packages to suit purchasers, each paper bears the label and warranty of the growers, and they wish it to be expressly understood, that for the *purity and vitality* of its contents, they hold themselves personally responsible. D & C. L are extensively engaged in the culture of Fruit Trees and Ornamental Plants, catalogues of which can be had on application to the Subscribers, and orders for which will be promptly executed, and packed so as to bear transportation with great certainty.

R MAYNARD & CO.
Fayetteville, Dec. 17. 63-tf.

DR. THOS. J. JORDAN,

IS now opening at his Store, on Green Street, in addition to his former Stock, a large and extensive assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery of all kinds,

Which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or approved credit.
August 26, 1833. 47tf.

The Country Supplied.

GREAT BARGAINS!

At Hurlbutt's Old Stand,

Hay street, near the Market, where can be found,

NEW, CHEAP & FASHIONABLE

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES. UMBRELLAS. PARASOLS, STOCKS, CRAVAT STIFFENERS, SUSPENDERS Hatter's TRIMMINGS, Sole and Upper LEATHER, Bridle and Harness LEATHER, SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS, &c &c &c.

150 cases fine Hats, assorted qualities,
50 dozen wool do.
2000 pair coarse pegged Brogans,
3000 do Kip do and sewed, do.
150 do. Gentlemen's fine calf Boots, New York latest fashion,
150 do. do do. 2d quality,
100 do. do do do. 3d ditto,
100 do. brass nailed, do.
100 do. do. pegged do.
12 do. do. water proof do
200 do. do. fine calf Brogans, New York best,
300 do. do do do 2d quality,
300 do. do kip do 1st do.
200 do. do calf Jackson Shoes,
100 do. do do Morocco do do.
100 do. do do calf Van Buren,
100 do. do do do Nullifiers,
300 do do do strap Shoes, New York best,
100 do. do do buck-skin do.
100 do. do do do Slippers,
200 do. do do calf over Shoes,
300 do do kip Shoes,
400 do. do morning Slippers,
200 do. do fine Morocco Pumps,
200 do. Ladies' Prunel Boots,
150 do do Gaiter do. very neat,
200 do do calf Brogans,
100 do do Morocco Boots,
100 do do seal do.
100 do do calf Jackson Shoes,
300 do do Morocco Shoes,
300 do do seal do.
200 do. do do Slippers,
200 do. do prunel do.
100 do. do English kid do.
100 do. do French Morocco do.
1000 do. do leather Shoes, pegged,
500 do. do do Boots do and sewed,
100 do. do black satteen Slips,
50 do. do white do (for particular occasions,)
200 do. boys' fine Brogans,
400 do. do coarse do.
100 do. do fine Shoes,
500 do. children's leather Boots, diff't qualities
200 do. do Morocco Boots, assorted colours,
100 do do prunel do do do.
300 do. Misses' Boots, do do.
100 do. do Jackson,
100 do. Ladies' India Rubber over Shoes,
4 dozen best silk Umbrellas and Parasols,
2 do do gingham do.
10 do cotton do very cheap,
2 do. Gentlemen's and boys' bag Caps,
2 do. children's bombazine do.
2 do. gentlemen's fine fur Caps,
6 do. do fine black bombazine Stocks, assorted qualities,
2 do. do do do hair do.
2 do do do white do do.
2 do. do do cravat Stiffeners,
2 do. do do Saddles,
8 do. Bridles, different qualities,
4 do. Martingals,
90 do. box Blacking,
100 Sides Sole Leather, best Northern tanned,
4 dozen fine Calf Skins,
3 do. do Kip,
12 cases Cotton Cards,
50 seal and hair Trunks, different sizes,
4 dozen Whips, different qualities,
4 do Shoe Brushes.

Besides a great variety of other GOODS in my line too numerous to mention. The above Goods have just been received from the North, and a great many of them manufactured expressly for me; all of which will be sold very low, either at wholesale or retail.

G. HURLBUTT.
December 3, 1833. 61-tf.

☞N. B. I shall replenish my stock by every arrival from New York.

Mother's Catechism.

JUST published, a new Edition of this valuable little Work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.
October 7, 1833.

DONALDSON ACADEMY AND MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL.

THE SECOND QUARTER in this Institution will commence on the 19th March next.

RATE OF TUITION.

In Classical Department, including higher branches of Mathematics and English studies, $6 per quarter.
In Preparatory Department, 5
Elementary studies, 4

Twenty-five cents is added to the tuition for contingencies.

Board $5 per month—Lodging 50 cents—Washing 50 cents per month—Wood and Light extra, when not provided by the Student.

No amount of tuition for less than a quarter received and then to be paid in advance.

All the various branches of study usually taught in well regulated Academies, are taught in this.

GEO. McNEILL, *Sec'y.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 22, 1834. 73-tf.

School Books, &c.—Worcester's Geography and Atlas; Lincoln's Botany; Ingersoll's Grammar; Blair's Lectures, 8vo.; New York Readers; Smart's Cicero; Adams's Arithmetic.—Cap & Letter Paper, Bill Books, Gold Paper, &c.
For sale by E. J. HALE.
February 24, 1834.

Operative Dental Surgery.

W. R. SCOTT,

IS now making his annual visit to the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, and has taken a room at the Lafayette Hotel, where he is now prepared to perform all necessary operations on the Teeth. If any of his operations performed on his former visit have proved defective he will make them good free of charge. Ladies will be waited upon at their dwellings, whenever requested.
February 24, 1834.

D. GILCHRIST,

SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he feels grateful to them for the patronage which he has received, and that he will be in this place on or about the 1st April next; when he will be happy to attend to such persons as may be pleased to require his professional services.
Fayetteville, Feb. 25, 1834. 73-4w.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ON Wednesday, March 19, 1834, will be sold at the Market House, at 12 o'clock, (M.) on a credit of six months, *one Share Lafayette Hotel Stock.*

THOS. SANDFORD & CO. Auct'rs
February 24. 73ts.

Earthenware, China & Glass.

THOS. J. BARROW & Co.
IMPORTERS, 88 WATER St.
NEW YORK,

ARE now receiving their Spring Patterns of *EARTHENWARE, CHINA and*

FANCY GOODS,

In every variety.

Their stock is very extensive, embracing every article sold in the line, and, from their facilities in England, they are enabled to offer every inducement to their customers in patterns, quality and price. Merchants dealing in the line, will find it greatly to their interest to call, as the selections which have been made, are with a view to the N. Carolina and Virginia markets; and every article will be put down to the lowest price which it can be possibly sold at. From the efforts hitherto made to give our customers satisfaction, we hope for a continuance of patronage from North Carolina.

THOMAS J. BARROW & Co.
Importers, 88 Water st. N. Y.
New York, February 1834. 71 w.

TEMPERANCE ALMANACKS

For 1834, received, for sale by
E. J. HALE.

MR. POLK'S REPORT ON THE REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITES.

The Committee of Ways and Means have had under consideration the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury of the 3d of December last; communicating to Congress his reasons for ordering the public deposites to be removed from the Bank of the U. States; the memorial of the President and Directors of the Bank of the U. States, complaining that the "chartered rights of the stockholders" have been violated, and asking redress; the memorial of that portion of the Directors of the Bank appointed by the United States, making certain charges of misconduct against the Bank; and also sundry other memorials and resolutions from other Banks and citizens in relation thereto; which have been referred to them by the House, and have agreed to the following report.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his letter of the 3d of December last informs Congress that, "in pursuance of the power reserved to him by the act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the U. States, he had directed that the deposites of the money of the U. States shall not be made in the said Bank, or branches thereof, but in certain State banks which had been designated for that purpose;" and he proceeds to lay before Congress the reasons which induced him to give such order and direction.

The Bank, in its memorial, draws in question the power of the Secretary to issue such order, and also the sufficiency of his reasons for the act.

From the language employed, it is apparent that the Bank claims the custody and use of the public deposites as a "chartered right," and, in case of a removal for reasons which the President and Directors may not deem sufficient, asserts the prerogative of making the Bank a party in the transaction.

They assume that the "chartered rights of the stockholders" have been "violated," and demand "redress," as an act of "justice."

It is the opinion of the committee that the question as to the power of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the sufficiency or insufficiency of the reasons for which he may have ceased to make the Bank of the U. States the depository of the public moneys, is one exclusively between that officer and the constituted authorities to whom he is responsible. To pronounce a decision upon the act, and the reasons which superinduced it, appertains exclusively to the Government, and is a question in which the Bank has no right to interpose for the purpose of influencing the decision.

The bank denies the authority of the Secretar of the Treasury to issue his order for removing the public deposites from its custody, and claims possession of these deposites as a chartered right, because, as it alleges, "the Bank has in all things performed the stipulations of the charter."

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his letter affirms that the Bank charter conferred upon him no new power or control over the public deposites but was a reservation of a power previously possessed by him, and one which had been exercised by the head of the Treasury Department from the origin of the Government, and that none of the "chartered rights" of the Bank have been violated by the act complained of.

The ground should be well examined before it is conceded that a power which essentially belongs to the Treasury Department, and has always been exercised under the responsibility of the Secretary, has been transferred to a corporation, which claims to be irresponsible to the Government and people of the U. States, except for palpable violations of its charter.

To arrive at a clear understanding of the power of the Secretary to designate and direct the places of deposite of the public moneys, it is necessary to trace it from its origin, to show by whom and how it was exercised prior to the establishment of the Bank of the U. States, and how far it has been regulated, modified, or transferred by the charter of that institution. The continental Congress of the revolution, as far as it possessed any attributes of Government, united in itself the powers of every department. In managing the concerns entrusted to its guardianship, it acted as much in an executive as a legislative capacity The first germ of the Treasury Department of the U. States is found in a resolution of that body as early as the 29th July, 1775, to the following effect, viz "*Resolved*, that Michael Hilligas and George Clymer be joint treasurers of the United Colonies; that the treasurers reside in Philadelphia; and that they shall give bond, with surety, for the faithful performance of their office, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars," &c In their hands were placed all the funds of Congress, to be drawn out on the warrants of the President of Congress. They were directly responsible to Congress, settled their accounts with that body, and held their offices at its will.

In various other resolutions and ordinances, subsequently passed, we trace the process by which the continental Congress gradually vested a portion of its executive powers in subordinate agents, appointed by its vote, and removable by its will. It began with appointing treasurers, over whom it exercised a direct superintendence. It next vested the superintending power over that and other officers of the Treasury in a standing committee of its own body. Next, it was vested in commissioners, a part of whom were members of Congress, and a part not members. Finally, by creating "civil Executive Departments" of the Treasury, War, and Marine, it separated the superintending power over the Treasurer, and other subordinate officers of the Treasury, wholly from its own body, reserving the right of removal, and, in case of necessity, controlling the whole system. The principle on which the department was organized was in no degree changed by afterwards instituting a "Board of Treasury" for the "Superintendent of Finance."

It will be observed that, in the first instance, the power to direct the treasurers, in relation to the place where they should keep the public moneys, as well as every other portion of their duties, was vested in Congress. This power was afterwards vested, successively, in the Committee on the Treasury, the Commissioners of the Treasury, the Superintendent of Finance, and the Board of Treasury. The power was expressly conferred on the "Superintendent of Finance" and "Board of Treasury," "to superintend and control the settlement of all public accounts, and to *direct and control all persons employed in procuring supplies for the public service, and in the expenditure of public money;*" and the ordinance expressly provides that a treasurer, &c. shall be appointed "*in aid of the Superintendent of Finance.*" The Superintendent, therefore, had a right to direct him in all things in subordination to the resolutions and ordinances of Congress, which was the head of the Executive Department.

At the time the present constitution was adopted, the Treasury Department was managed by the "Board of Treasury," consisting of three commissioners, aided by a Comptroller, a Treasurer, a Register, Auditors, and a competent number of clerks. The Board had power to direct the Treasurer in all his acts, and were themselves responsible to Congress, the head of the Executive Department in the existing Government.

The new constitution took the entire Executive power away from Congress, and vested it in an independent co-ordinate department of the Government. It declares that "the Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America; that he shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint, ambassadors, or other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such *inferior officers* as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the *heads of departments.*"

Thus, by the voice of the people of the States, assembled in their several sovereignties, was the entire Executive power, including the power of appointment, and consequently of removal, taken away from Congress, and vested in the President. The ultimate supervision and control of the officers of the "civil Executive Departments" was taken from Congress, and vested in the President of the United States, and to enable him to exercise it with the more effect, he was, by the constitution itself, clothed with authority to "require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officers in each of the Executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices." To the President, therefore, was transferred, by the new constitution, that power of appointment and removal, and ultimate supervision over all the Executive Departments of the Government, which had before belonged to Congress.

The change in the form of Government effected by the new constitution, made it necessary to reorganize "the civil Executive Departments" which existed under the confederation. At the first session of the new Congress, therefore, an act was passed, entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department." The first section of that act provides "that there shall be a Department of Treasury, in which shall be the following officers, namely, a Secretary of the Treasury, to be deemed head of the department, a Comptroller, an Auditor, a Treasury, a Register, and an assistant to the Secretary of the Treasurer, which assistant shall be appointed by the said Secretary."

The duties assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury are in a great measure identical with those assigned by the old Congress to the Superintendent of Finance.

The offices of Comptroller, Treasurer, and Register of the Treasury Department, under the confederation, were retained under the new system, with similar duties attached to them. The very language of the old ordinances, in relation to the leading duties of the Treasurer, is copied into the act of Congress of 1789, establishing the Treasury Department, viz. "*It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and keep the money* of the United States, and *disburse the same upon warrants.*" &c.

That act was construed at the time of its passage, and has been ever since, as conferring on the Secretary of the Treasury all the powers which, under the old confederation, had been exercised by the "Board of Treasury," and we accordingly find that Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury, and all of his successors in that office, down to the time of establishing the present Bank of the United States, constantly exercised the power of directing where the public moneys in the Treasury were to be deposited. It was sometimes placed in the hands of individuals, sometimes in State banks, and a part of it in the former Bank of the United States. It was never supposed, during the period above mentioned, to be the province of the Treasurer to make the selection, nor did he ever attempt to exercise the power. It was by uniform usage, and the acquiescence of Congress, and all the branches of the Government, from 1789 down to 1816, admitted to be placed by law under the exclusive power of the Secretary, subject to the supervision of the President, as the head of the Executive Department. Under the construction given to the same act, and by uniform usage, the principle was equally well established, that to the Secretary of the Treasury belonged the exclusive power of ordering transfers of public money from one place of deposite to another, and the warrants or drafts issued for that purpose did not take the funds from the debit of the Treasurer, and were never considered as drawing them out of the Treasury. The public revenue can never be entirely collected and disbursed at the same places. It must necessarily be transferred from the points of collection to places where it may be needed, and deposited in secure places for safe keeping prior to disbursement. If in this operation it remains charged to the Treasurer on the books of the Treasury, although separated into a thousand parcels, and in every part of the Union, it is still in the Treasury, ready to be disbursed upon warrants drawn according to the laws. The committee annex to this report, by way of appendix, various official documents, establishing conclusively the position they have here stated.

At the period, therefore, that the charter of the present Bank was granted, the power of the Secretary of the Treasury over this subject was one well known and understood. It had been clearly settled by long usage and invariable practice under the act of 1789, and with which the Congress of 1816, when they chartered this Bank, were perfectly acquainted, and to which they must have intended to refer, when they speak in general terms of his power over the public deposites, without defining or prescribing its limits.

The 16th section of the charter declares that the deposites of the moneys of "the United States in places in which the said Bank and branches thereof may be established, shall be made in the said Bank or branches thereof, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall at any time otherwise order and direct; in which case, the Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately lay before Congress, if in session, and, if not, immediately after the commencement of the next session, the reasons of such order and direction."

This section grants no new power to the Secretary of the Treasury. On the contrary, as far as it operates at all, it is a reservation of the power which before existed, to select the depositories for the public funds. The Secretary, therefore, does not derive his power over the subject from this act.

Being a reservation, and not a grant of power, the Secretary of the Treasury retains all the powers over the public moneys he before possessed, except so far as they may be modified or taken away by the Bank charter. The power of transfer not being alluded to in the section, is not restricted by it, and of course is possessed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the same extent as before.

Accordingly, transfers have constantly been made since the Bank charter was granted as before, not only from one office of that Bank to another, but from that Bank and its offices to State banks. Hereto annexed is a list of numerous transfers from the Bank of the United States to State banks, taken from a report of Mr. Secretary Crawford to the House of Representatives, dated Feb. 7, 1823.

The error upon this point consists in considering the provision in the Bank charter a grant of power, instead of the reservation of a power previously existing. Not finding the power of transfer *granted*, it has been deemed that it exists, when in fact the silence of the section leaves it as it was before.

The effect of the 16th section of the Bank charter is to take from Congress entirely the power to control the public deposites, which that body before possessed. It provides that the deposites of the moneys of the United States shall be made in the Bank of the United States, without reserving to the legislative authority any power to order their removal with reason or without reason.

Whether the Congress of 1816 acted wisely in thus divesting themselves of all control over the places of public deposite of the public moneys for the long period of twenty years, is a question which it is unnecessary to determine. It is certain that they did so, and during the continuance of the charter, therefore, they must have continued to be made in the Bank of the United States, unless the Secretary of the Treasury had otherwise ordered and directed. It was stipulated with the stockholders that they should have the public deposites, unless the Secretary otherwise ordered, and that the legislative authority would not interfere to take them away during the continuance of their charter.

This section of the Bank charter, although it surrenders the power of Congress over the public deposites for twenty years, and indicates a legislative preference for the Bank of the United States as a depository, does not diminish the *positive power* of the Secretary of the Treasury over the subject. He had the same legal power, after the passage of this act, to order and direct the public deposites to be made in other banks, as he had before. An *additional duty* was imposed upon him; but how can this requirement impair his power? Had the clause requiring the reasons to be reported been omitted, could it have been doubted that the power of the Secretary to cause the deposites to be made in other banks would have been absolute and unqualified? And how can the necessity for giving his reasons, after the act is done, impair his power to do it? Before the Bank charter was granted, the Secretary of the Treasury was liable to be called on by Congress for his reasons for discharging one Bank from the service of the Treasury, and employing another, and it was his duty to give them. The change effected in his position is, that he is now bound by law to give his reasons, without a special call. But the giving of his reasons *now*, after the act is done, can no more affect his power to do it, than giving his reasons *then*, under a special call of Congress. And his duty to act only for good reasons, and his liability to be punished for measures originating in corrupt or

wicked motives, were just as strong then as now.

That it was intended this power should be exercised, as it always had been, by the Executive authority, without consulting Congress, is proved by the fact that the Secretary is not required to give his reasons to Congress, even though they may be in session, *until after the act is done.* If it had been intended that he should be directed and advised by Congress before he acted, provision would have been made that, when Congress are in session, the reasons should be laid before them for their consideration and approval before the act was done.

In illustration of the view here taken of the proper interpretation of this provision of the Bank charter, and the power reserved by it to the Secretary over the public deposites, the committee refer to another provision of that charter. By the 14th section, it was stipulated by Congress in behalf of the United States, with the Stockholders of the Bank, "that the bills or notes of the said corporation originally made payable, or which shall have become payable, on demand, shall be receivable in all payments to the United States, *unless otherwise directed by act of Congress.*" It was important for the Bank, in order to obtain general credit and circulation for its notes, that they should be received in payment of public dues. The charter provides that they shall be receivable in all payments to the United States, but upon the express condition that Congress reserves to itself the right to provide by law that its notes shall not be received in payment of the public revenue. This was a power reserved to Congress, to which the Bank agreed, as was the power reserved to the Secretary to remove the deposites, to which the Bank in like manner agreed. Now, it will not be maintained by any one that Congress may not at pleasure, without any violation of the charter, or any infringement of the contract with the Bank, by law refuse to receive the notes of the Bank in the payment of the public dues.

If the Secretary of the Treasury, without an act of Congress, should attempt to prohibit the receipt of the notes of the Bank in payments to the United States, he would usurp a power which belongs to the legislative authority; and in like manner, if Congress, without the previous order and direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, were to attempt to cause the public deposites to be removed from the Bank, they would usurp a power which does not belong to them. The Bank would have the same cause to complain, if the Executive refused to receive its notes in payment of public dues, without the authority of an act of Congress, as it would have if Congress were to remove the deposites without the previous order and direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and no more.

The power reserved to Congress to discontinue the receipt of the notes of the Bank in "payments to the United States," is absolute and unqualified. In like manner, the power of the Secretary of the Treasury, for reasons which he is required to report to Congress, to employ other depositories of the public money, is equally absolute and unqualified. Neither Congress nor the Secretary are required to give any reasons to the Bank. And if Congress were, for reasons satisfactory to themselves, to pass a law declaring that the notes of the Bank shall no longer be taken in payments to the United States, the President and Directors of the Bank would have no just ground of complaint that their "chartered rights" had been violated. Is the case now presented at all different in principle? Have they any just ground to complain that their "chartered rights" have been violated by the act of the Secretary, in the removal of the deposites? The Bank charter is a contract between *the Government of the United States and the stockholders.*

To see that the Secretary of the Treasury acts from pure motives, and judge whether further legislation be not necessary on the subject, Congress require of him to report his reasons to them. This is an arrangement between the legislative and executive departments of the Government, who are jointly one party to the contract, with whose arrangement the Bank, as the other party, has no concern. The stockholders entered into the contract, in which the Government reserved the right to reject their notes, and discontinue their Bank as a depository, the one through Congress, and the other through the Secretary of the Treasury, without assigning to them any reasons whatever. Whenever either of these powers is exercised by the agent, to whom it has been reserved, no stipulation of the contract has been violated, and the Bank has no right to complain.

Not only was no stipulation made with the Bank that its notes should be received in payments to the United States, and that it should be employed as a depository of the public moneys, longer than it should be the pleasure of the Government, but any contract of that sort on the part of the Government would have been indiscreet and improper. To have absolutely bartered away to a corporation the high powers of both the legislative and executive departments, and left the Government of the people absolutely dependent on a corporation of its own creation, for the currency in which public dues should be paid, and the places in which the public moneys should be kept, would have been an assumption of power on the part of those who created the Bank charter, which the boldest advocates of a controlling power over the popular will never dared to maintain. Many unforeseen considerations might render it expedient, if not indispensable, to the preservation and protection of the public interests within a less period than twenty years, to sever the connexion between the Government and the Bank, and no Congress has yet been found so improvident as to transfer from the Government the power to determine what currency it will or will not receive in payment of the public dues, and to select at will the depositories of the public funds. Much less have they imposed on the public authorities, and on Congress themselves, the degrading duty of giving reasons to a corporation for measures they may deem essential to the interests of the people, the purity of the Government, and the preservation of our invaluable institutions.

The removal of the deposites by the Secretary of the Treasury from the Bank of the U. States, so far from being a usurpation of a power belonging to Congress, actually restores to that body a power, of which they had, by the terms of the charter, divested themselves. So far as regards Congress, the contract is *absolute*, that the deposites shall be made in the Bank of the U. States, and no shadow of authority is reserved to them otherwise to "order and direct." Congress divested itself of all power of control over the deposites, unless the Secretary should first issue his order for the removal. The exclusive power to issue such order was reserved to the Secretary of the Treasury, and but for his action the deposites must have remained beyond the reach of Congress until the termination of the Bank charter. The moment they are out of the Bank by the order and direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, as provided in the charter, all the original power which Congress possessed over them reverts to that body. They may by law direct their future disposition. If they think proper to relieve the Executive from all responsibility for the safe keeping of the public funds, they may, by an act of legislation, designate the depositories in which they shall be kept. The power with which, in the opinion of the committee, Congress should never have parted, has been restored to that body by the act of the Secretary, and it is not perceived upon what ground he can be charged with a usurpation of their powers, by an act which has essentially enlarged them.

In the section of the Bank charter reserving to the Secretary of the Treasury "the power over the deposites, it is not stated what reasons may be sufficient to justify him in directing the moneys of the United States to be deposited in other banks. That they ought to be good and honest reasons, there can be no doubt. Before the Bank of the United States existed, he was equally bound to have such reasons for discharging one bank, and employing another, as well as for all his other official acts. If they be not *honest*, he may be impeached by Congress, or dismissed from office by the President. If they be not *good*, he may be overruled by a subsequent act of legislation, providing for their restoration, or designating some other place of deposite than that which he may have selected. But if they be both *honest* and *good*, the transaction should be at an end, when they are reported to Congress.

It has been recently maintained in argument that no reason but a want of safety can justify the removal of the deposites from the Bank of the U. States; that the security of the public funds was the sole object which Congress had in view; that having confidence in the Bank, the act of charter directed the deposites to be made in it; but, lest at any time they should become insecure, they reserved to the Secretary of the Treasury the power of removing them, with a view solely to render them more secure, and that for the same reason he was required to assign his reasons to Congress, whenever he did order the removal, that Congress might review his act.

It is to be observed that the words of the Bank charter recognising the power of the Secretary to remove the deposites, do not define the reasons or circumstances which will authorize him to act, and the necessary inference is, that he may act, for any reasons which to him shall seem sufficient.

If want of safety was the only reason which could justify a removal of the deposites, why was the Secretary required to report his reasons at all? If there could be but one sufficient reason, Congress would have known it as well without being reported, as with it; and if there could be but one reason, why was it not so declared in the charter?

There are good grounds to believe that want of security was not the only, nor the chief reason in the mind of Congress, when they required of the Secretary to assign the reasons of the act to them. Suppose it to be discovered by the Secretary that the Bank is in a tottering condition and on the verge of stopping payment, what advantage would the Government gain by a sudden withdrawal of its funds? Under the circumstances supposed, the first effect of such a measure would probably be to compel the Bank instantly to stop payment, and, as a consequence, its notes would become fatally depreciated; but the Bank charter requires that its notes shall be received in all payments to the United States, unless Congress shall by law otherwise direct. All the revenues would then be paid in their notes, however much they might be depreciated; for the Secretary would have no authority to refuse them until Congress repealed the provision which required them to be received in payments to the United States. To remove the public funds, therefore, for want of safety, would be to depreciate the currency in which the accruing revenue must be received. Instead of having a deposite of good money in a *doubtful Bank*, we might have one of *bad money in good banks.* The Bank of the United States would be more likely to pay the warrants of the Treasurer if the deposites were left in its possession, than it would to pay its own notes, received in payment of revenue, if they were taken away. Instead of removing the deposites, in such a case the public interest would require every practicable effort on the part of the Treasurer to sustain the credit of the Bank, at least until Congress could repeal the provision which makes its notes a tender in all payments to the Government. He would be a faithless Secretary who should depreciate the currency he is bound by law to receive in payment of public dues, and, under pretence of putting the public funds already collected in a safe place, resort to a measure which would inevitably make the currency which he was bound to receive in payment of the accruing revenue in a great degree worthless.

But the contemporaneous and continued construction of the clause in the charter relative to the Secretary's reasons, even if the meaning of the words themselves was at all doubtful, is conclusive to show not only that the Secretary possesses full power to order the removal, but that it is his duty to do so for other reasons than the insecurity of the public funds. On reference to the correspondence and documents connected with the Treasury Department, we find that Mr. Crawford, who was Secretary of the Treasury at the time the Bank went into operation, in sundry letters, distinctly asserted his power, under the charter, to cause the deposits of public money to be made in State banks, for various reasons; and that he did actually exercise the power during the first year of the Bank's existence, reporting his reasons to Congress at the next session; and that he did again exercise it in the year 1818, on both of which occasions it was not contested by the Bank, and not called in question by Congress. We find that, in 1819, the power was expressly asserted by a committee of Congress, and by eminent members in debate, without controversy; and that at a subsequent period, (1824,) when Mr. Crawford's arrangements with State banks were called in question, and investigated, it was declared by a Committee of the House of Representatives that there was nothing in them in violation of law, or contrary to the usages of the department. The successors of Mr. Crawford in the Treasury Department, Mr. Rush and Mr. Ingham, have asserted the power; and it was admitted to exist for other purposes than the security of the public deposites, by the Committee of Ways and Means of this House, as late as 1830.

The grounds on which it has been asserted the power may be exercised, have been to equalize the benefits resulting from the deposites among the banking community; to aid the State banks in maintaining their credit; to induce them to resume specie payments; to prevent a pressure on their debtors, the refusal of the Bank of the U. States to receive, as cash, the notes of banks which it was deemed the interest of Government to receive from its debtors; the public convenience, the misconduct of the Bank; its interference in politics, and the use of its pecuniary power to produce injustice and oppression. These several grounds of action, suggested sometimes by the Secretary of the Treasury, sometimes by committees of Congress or its members, as well in public documents as private correspondence, were never declared to be illegal or invalid even by the Bank itself; nor does it appear ever to have been maintained or suggested that the want of security was the only good reason of the Secretary, until since the removal by order and direction of the present incumbent. The committee consider the point too clear, under the words of the law and the practice of the Government, to be now seriously called in question. Extracts of letters and reports are given in the appendix to this report, which fully establish the positions here asserted.

It has also been objected to the act of the Secretary, that conceding to him the power to remove the deposites, and to direct them to be placed in State banks, that yet he had exceeded his authority in entering into contracts with the new depositories, prescribing the terms of deposite, and the duties and services which they should be required to perform for the Government, in consideration of the use of the public moneys. The committee are of opinion that there is nothing in this objection. Money of the United States could not be placed in their keeping without a contract with them. If there was no written agreement, the law would imply one; it would imply a contract on the part of the deposite banks to pay, and if they refused to pay, the United States might sue and recover the money. If the Secretary, by depositing the money in a State bank, may make an implied contract, by which the bank would be bound to pay, surely he may make an express one. The objection, therefore, that he may not enter into a contract, although he has a right to deposite the money, is wholly untenable. If the State banks are selected lawfully as agents, and their duties not defined by law, they must necessarily be defined by contract, and the United States have the same right to take care of their interests, in this respect, as an individual.

In making these contracts, the present Secretary has but followed the example of his predecessors, and has manifested an anxious care to protect the interests of the United States; and so far from being justly subject to censure, deserves rather to be commended for his vigilance in guarding the public treasure, so far as possible, from danger of loss. But suppose all that has been urged, by those who rely upon this objection, to be true, suppose the contracts to be in fact void, still the public money is not less secure in the State banks than it would have been if no contracts had been made. In any view, therefore, the committee are of opinion that the objection is utterly futile, and deserving of no consideration.

It has been the constant practice of the Treasury to make such contracts with the banks selected as the public depositories, examples of which may be found in the official letters of Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Crawford, hereto annexed.

The committee are of opinion, therefore, that the Secretary possessed the power to issue his order for the removal of the deposites, and they are further of opinion that none of the chartered rights of the stockholders of the Bank have been violated by it.

The Bank in their memorial allege, "that in consideration of a full equivalent, rendered by them in money and services, they were entitled to the custody of the public moneys." To this proposition the committee do not assent. It appears by the 20th section of the act of charter, that the bonus of a million and a half of dollars was paid by the Bank, in "consideration of the exclusive privileges and benefits conferred by this act upon the said Bank." This was the only money paid by the Bank of the United States, and it was paid, not for the use of the public deposites, but for the exclusive privilege and benefit of banking conferred by the charter, and especially by the provision contained in the 21st section, viz.

"That no other bank shall be established by any future law of the United States, during the continuance of the corporation hereby created, for which the faith the United States is hereby pledged."

The only services which the Bank stipulates to perform for the Government, are "to perform the several and respective duties of the commissioners of loans for the several States, or of any one or more of them, whenever required by law," and to "give the necessary facilities for transferring the public funds from place to place within the United States, or the Territories thereof, and for distributing the same in payment of the public creditors, without charging commissions or claiming allowance on account of difference of exchange."

It nowhere appears in the charter of the Bank that these services were to be performed by the Bank in consideration of the use of the public deposites; but if it did so appear, it is evident that so soon as the deposites are withdrawn, the Bank, not having possession of the public funds, can no longer be required to perform these duties. The committee think it much more likely that the consideration for these services, in the minds of those who enacted the Bank charter, was, that the U. States agreed, on their part, to receive the notes or bills of the Bank in payment of the public revenue, thereby enabling the Bank to give general credit and circulation to their paper. Mr. Dallas, the Secretary of the Treasury at the time the Bank charter was granted, in a letter addressed to the "Committee on the National Currency," dated the 24th of December, 1815, confirms this opinion. In that letter Mr. Dallas states, "It is proposed that, in addition to the usual privileges of a corporation, the Notes of the National Bank shall be received in all payments to the United States, unless Congress shall hereafter otherwise provide by law; and that in addition to the duties usually required from a corporation of this description, the National Bank shall be employed to receive, transfer, and distribute the public revenue, under the direction of the proper department." Congress adopted this suggestion of the Secretary, and hence we find that, by the 14th section of the Bank charter, Congress agree to receive the notes and bills of the Bank in payment of public dues; and by the 15th, the section immediately following, the Bank stipulates to transfer and distribute the public funds from place to place without charge to the U. States. In the same letter, Mr. Dallas negatives the idea that the deposites constituted any part of the consideration, either for the bonus, or the services stipulated to be performed by the Bank. He states that "it is proposed that a bonus be paid to the Government by the subscribers to the National Bank, in consideration of the emoluments to be derived from an exclusive charter during a period of twenty years." This suggestion of Mr. Secretary Dallas was also adopted by Congress, by a provision to that effect contained in the 20th section of the Bank charter, before recited. In the same letter, Mr. Dallas holds the following language in relation to the "deposites and the distribution of the public revenue," viz. "Independent of the bonus here proposed to be exacted, there are undoubtedly many public advantages to be drawn from the establishment of the National Bank; but these are generally of an incidental kind, and (as in the case of the deposites and the distribution of the revenue) may be regarded in the light of equivalents, *not* for the monopoly of the charter, but for the reciprocal advantages of a fiscal connexion with the public Treasury." It thus clearly appears that the ground assumed by the Bank, that it had rendered "a full equivalent" in "money and services" for the use of the public deposites, is erroneous, and is not sustained either by the Bank charter itself, or the opinion of the head of the Treasury Department, who furnished the plan, and largely contributed to found the present Bank of the United States. Upon this ground, therefore, the committee think the Bank cannot justly complain that any of the chartered "rights of the stockholders" have been violated by the late removal of the public deposites from its custody. The committee proceed to consider the sufficiency of the reasons assigned by the Secretary for the exercise of his power, in the case submitted to them by the House for their examination.

These reasons may be classed under two general heads:

1st. Those which have relation to the public interests.

2d. Those which have reference to the conduct of the Bank.

The first reason given by the Secretary is the fact that the charter of the Bank of the U. States will expire on the 3d of March, 1836, and the probability that it will not be renewed. He has not undertaken to decide that the Bank will not be rechartered; but he has said he has no right to presume that it will be. He has said that he must act under the law as it exists, and not as it may by possibility be changed or altered by the action of Congress hereafter. He has said that the Bank charter will expire by its own limitation in the year 1836, and that he would not be justified in acting upon the supposition that the charter will be extended beyond that period; he has said further, that, in his judgment, the presumption was very strong that the charter would not be renewed. In the opinion of the committee, he was warranted in coming to this conclusion. What are the facts upon which an opinion on this point is to be formed? The corporation itself had made the renewal of its charter the leading question in the last contest for the Presidency. It had procured from Congress the passage of a bill to renew the charter, and elicited a veto from the President. Its advocates every where uncommonly active. It is even charged with having stepped into the arena itself, and resorted to unusual means to give information to the people "relative to its nature and operations." Although, in addition to its own strength, it was sustained in the conflict by a combination of powerful political elements, it was signally defeated, and the President triumphantly re-elected. This result could not be otherwise considered than as a verdict of the people in favor of the veto, and against the Bank.

If any doubt had existed in relation to the decision of the people on that point, we may confidently appeal to the elections of members to the present Congress for its solution. Of the many expressions of public opinion through the more numerous representatives of the people in the State Legislatures, presented to Congress, and referred to this committee during the present session, in relation to the Bank, not one has recommended its recharter, while most have declared it unconstitutional.

That the Bank would ever be rechartered, there was, therefore, when the Secretary gave his order to remove the deposites, but little reason to believe and there is less now.

Nor was there any reason to believe that a substitute for the present Bank would be provided by Congress. Of all the schemes suggested, none seemed to have met with any considerable portion of favor from the people. There were, therefore, abundant reasons to believe that the Government would be under the necessity of resorting to the employment of State banks, in the same manner as before the present Bank of the United States was created.

The transfer of the public deposites from the Bank of the U. States and branches to the State banks, at some period, was therefore inevitable. The only question was as to the time. Ought they to have been made in the Bank of the United States to the last day of its existence, or to have been changed at an earlier day? and if so, how much earlier?

The public deposites constituted, substantially, a part of the capital of the Bank, and enabled it to maintain an extension of business, which would have been impracticable without them. If the deposites had remained in the Bank until the close of the charter, that institution must either have commenced its curtailments at a preceding period, and locked up from the use of the community a large amount of funds, or the contraction of its business at the termination of the charter, to meet the demands from the public deposites, pay over its private deposites, redeem its returning circulation, and reimburse its stockholders, must have created a most appalling pressure upon the country. It was certainly wise policy to divide this operation, and save the community from being overwhelmed by all these demands at once. A withdrawal of the public deposites was calculated to produce that result. A part of the private deposites would naturally follow the public, and it was reasonable to suppose that when the effective capital of the Bank was curtailed, and it ceased to be the disbursing Bank for the officers of Government, its circulation would be diminished. These consequences flowing gradually from a gradual removal of the deposites, would make it necessary for the Bank, by gentle degrees, to call in its loans and restrict its business, so that, at the termination of its charter, its demands on the community would be less, and the pressure lighter. These views, which appear to have been entertained by the Secretary of the Treasury, seem to have been verified by results. The Bank has proceeded to call in its loans, and has already wound up its concerns, to the amount of about 15 per cent. of all it had under discount. The manner in which this operation has been conducted will be adverted to in another part of this report, as will also the effect produced by it. It is sufficient to remark here, that if embarrassment has been produced by it, (which could not have been its necessary effect,) it rather proves the prudence and wisdom of the measure, than its improvidence or hastiness. And if the mere removal of the deposites so long before the termination of the charter, has caused the public distress which is now alleged to exist, how overwhelming must it have been if that operation had been delayed until the expiration of the charter, when other inevitable demands to a larger amount would have been superadded? It is only by dividing the evils which this Bank in its last moments has power and seems disposed to inflict upon the country, that they can be made tolerable, and it is wise in the Government so to conduct its policy that they shall not all be brought upon it at once.

A new system of collection and disbursement cannot be introduced and put into operation throughout this extensive country at once. Local and temporary causes will be likely to interfere with its introduction, which it will require time, patience, and labor, to surmount. In some places it may be difficult at first to find safe and willing agents to transact the business of the Treasury. By introducing the new system before the old system is out of existence, the former agents may continue to be employed in such places until the difficulties be overcome. But if the removal were delayed until the moment the old system ceased to exist, such might be the influence or power of its advocates, and such their resolute determination to force its continuance, that they might make it impossible for the Government, upon the emergency, to employ suitable agents. To obviate those difficulties which might create great embarrassment; to introduce and put into harminous operation all the machinery of a new system throughout a country so extensive, cannot surely require less time than has been taken by the Secretary of the Treasury.

There appears also to be much force in the considerations urged by the Secretary, connected with the currency of the country and the domestic exchanges. The notes of the Bank of the United States must necessarily in a short time be withdrawn from circulation. That the principal currency of the country, for many years to come, will be bank notes, there is no reason to doubt; and it is certainly good policy to foster the State banks, which furnish them, in measures tending to give them as general credit as has been heretofore attached to the notes of the United States Bank and branches.

That the natural and ascertained course of trade, circulation, and exchange, connected with the interests of banking institutions, will ultimately produce this result in relation to the notes of the principal State banks, there is every reason to anticipate; but their employment in the business of the Government, by awakening them to their capacities and interests, is calculated to hasten the consummation of so desirable an event.

It was a matter of no small moment to encourage and hasten the State banks in maturing their system of circulation and exchange, so that, at the termination of the charter of the Bank of the United States, the trade of the country might not encounter at the same time the loss of a general currency, and the entire breaking up of the domestic exchanges, a partial interruption of which by that Bank is now producing such serious inconvenience. By the latest returns of the banks employed by the Government, it appears that they are already rapidly taking the place of the Bank of the United States in the exchange operations.

Upon all the points hitherto considered, there is room for a difference of opinion as to the time when the public deposites should have been shifted to the State banks.

It is evident that it would have required one, two, or three years, to realize the result which the public good required should be brought about before the termination of the Bank's charter; but, whether the greater or least of those periods, men may differ accordingly to their views of their several operations. But there was another consideration connected with the public good, which, in the opinion of the committee, made it the imperative duty of the Secretary to act without delay. Without waiting for the final decision of the Secretary, the Bank of the United States, early in August last, although then in possession of specie to an amount exceeding ten millions of dollars, and receiving a rapid accession to the public deposites, commenced a system of severe curtailment, and, before the end of that month, took large sums in specie from the State banks. Before the 1st of October, there was a pressure upon the money market, and serious apprehensions for the future. The board hoarded up the deposites it received, and, at the same time, made a rapid curtailment of its loans. The Secretary has accurately set forth the accession of public deposites and the curtailment of loans during the months of August and September; the former amounting to $4,066,146 21, and the latter to $2,268,504 11; showing the whole amount extracted from the use of the mercantile community, chiefly in the commercial cities, during these two months, to have been no less than $6,334,650 32. In consequence of the change in the tariff, which threw into the latter part of the last year the payment of two sets of duties, the old credit and the new cash duties, the public deposites were accumulating in the Atlantic cities with unprecedented rapidity, and it was apparent that the business of the cities could not long bear the double drain of bank calls, and public revenue, without some return. As the Bank had commenced this course in anticipation of a removal of the deposites, it could not be expected to change it until all idea of that measure should be abandoned. Had it been postponed until the 1st of January, it is not to be imagined that the Bank would have relaxed its rigid policy upon any other consideration than a disposition in the Executive to abandon the measure, or in the Legislature to overrule him. It cannot be doubted that the Government would have been forced from its position, or that a scene of ruin and distress would have been produced by the unfeeling cupidity of the Bank, and its determination to force a recharter.

If, under the circumstances, the Secretary of the Treasury had delayed the execution of his order for the change of the deposites to the 1st of December or January, he would, in the opinion of the committee, have been culpably regardless of the great public interests entrusted to his superintendence. But, independent of these considerations it was the undoubted duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to order and direct the transfer of the deposites, whenever, in his opinion, it was required by the public interests. It is proper to observe, that, in expressing the opinion that it is the duty of the Secretary to change the place of deposite whenever the public interest or convenience requires it, the committee have no reference to interests which are not immediately connected with the financial concerns of the country, or the conduct of the Bank as the fiscal agent of the Government. Beyond these limits the Secretary of the Treasury does not, and has not, claimed the right to interfere. The reasons upon which he appears to have acted are fiscal merely, and are confined entirely to the condition in which the Government and people would be placed by the state of the currency on the termination of the charter of the Bank, and to the misconduct of the Bank in its character of fiscal agent of the Government. He does not claim for himself, nor do the committee claim for him, the right to regulate the currency, nor to influence, by his power over the deposites, any political movements affecting either our internal concerns or foreign relations; but it is unquestionably his duty to look forward to the condition in which the currency will in a short time be placed, by the existing laws, when the charter of the Bank expires; and it is clearly his duty to examine also into the conduct of the agent which has been placed by law under his supervision, and to inquire whether its money or corporate powers are used in good faith, for the purposes for which they were given. As the presiding officer of the Treasury Department, these subjects were legally under his supervision, and came directly within the range of his official duties. In acting upon these reasons, it is not the theory of our system, nor has it been the practice, to consult the legislative power in relation to acts which are entrusted to the discretion of the Executive; and to ask the sanction of Congress beforehand to acts which a sense of duty requires him to perform, would be to shrink from his constitutional responsibility, and throw it upon another department of the Government. With the removal of the deposites, and the reasons for it, Congress, according to the charter of the Bank, have clearly no concern, even if they be in session, when, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, a removal becomes necessary or proper, until the act be done, and the reasons be reported to them.

The committee come next to examine such of the Secretary's reasons for the removal of the deposites as relate to the conduct of the Bank.

The United States are the owners of seven millions of the capital stock of the Bank, and by the charter, are entitled to be represented at the board by five directors. The charter provides that not less than seven directors shall constitute a board for the transaction of business."

Although the charter of the Bank declares, in express terms, that it shall require the attendance of seven members of the Board of Directors to constitute a quorum for doing business, the Government directors state, and the fact also appears from the evidence accompanying the report of the committee of investigation in 1832, and that of the Committee of Ways and Means at the last session, that, for some time past, all the most important business of the board has been done by committees of less than seven, selected by the President, of which he is *ex officio* a member; that these committees seldom report, and many of their most important transactions are secret, and remain, for a long time, unknown to the board.

This delegation of power to committees of the Bank, the committee consider to be a direct and palpable violation of the charter of the Bank. From all these committees, the Government directors, who are appointed to represent the stock and watch over the interest of the United States in the Bank, state in their memorial that they are entirely excluded. They state that, at the commencement of the last year, not one of their number was placed on any one of these committees; and although, at a subsequent day, two of them were assigned to stations on committees, they were again, in a short time, excluded from them altogether. Thus were they cut off from all participation in the most important business of the Bank, and know nothing of what is done, except by accident or results.—They state that all important negotiations, are carried on by the Committee of Exchange, who grant discounts to printers, politicians, and others, almost without limit, often upon securities wholly inadmissible, according to the rules of the board—on extraordinary terms, and for unusual times. They state that, in one instance, when they discovered that certain debtors had been permitted largely to overdraw, and that their paper remained unprotested when due, and unpaid, they procured the appointment of a committee to investigate the account, but, before that committee could act, the Committee of Exchange, in violation of the rules of the Bank, discounted to the same men certain notes and drafts (some of which on security of the most unusual kind) sufficient to pay the overdrafts, and take up the unprotested paper, although they were then, many times, protested on other paper; and the board, to consummate the transaction, rescinded the order under which the select committee was appointed, three days after it was adopted.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

A tremendous meeting was held in Boston, opposed to the removal of the deposites. 6,700 persons signed the memorial.

THE BALTIMORE COMMIT

The following are all the materials of the report of the Baltimore Committee who were charged with the duty of delivering the memorial from that city to Congress.

By an arrangement procured through the politeness of Mr. Heath, the delegation were enabled to visit the President. They thought it their duty to make a visit, and lay before the Magistrate such information as might enable him to judge of the actual state of affairs in this community. The time appointed for the interview was at 11 o'clock on Wednesday; and, accordingly at that hour, the whole of the delegation repaired, with Mr. [illegible], to the residence of the President, where they were formally presented to him; and after a few minutes conversation—during which the President was engaged in answering other visiters, the Chairman of the Delegation addressed the President in the following words:

General, you are, no doubt, aware that the Committee has the honor to be delegated by the citizens of Baltimore, without regard to party, to come to you, Sir—the fountain head—to make known the distressing situation of the country, and respectfully to ask for relief——'

'Relief, Sir?'—interrupted the President, in a tone of excitement—'Come not to me Sir, for relief. I am no Monster! Did not Nicholas Biddle and his associates, with six millions in his vaults belonging to the people, and, on his oath, swear before the Committee of Ways and Means, that he has wrung more than ten millions from the wants of the whole people?—And now he sends to me for *relief!* It shall not be granted. I refer you to Andrew Jackson.—The Government will not bow to the Monster!'

'Sir,'—said the Chairman—'the country is in a dreadful situation. The people have not confidence in each other—they will not give trade the facilities required. I have travelled to and from the Falls of [illegible] more, and can assure you, Sir, I have not heard one opinion on this subject. We are all [illegible] —not politicians. I have always [illegible] present moment, a decided friend of the administration.' Here, the President, in a [illegible] tone of voice, interrupted the Chairman—

'Sir, you keep one sided company. Andrew Jackson has fifty letters from persons in all parties, daily, on this subject. Sir, he has better information than you, Sir or me. Andrew Jackson published his opinions in September last. I am surprised that you talk to me, Sir!—It is folly: you would not the people of Ireland, paying tribute that already gets a large amount [illegible] country, extorted from the labouring community. The failures that are taking place are amongst the stock-jobbers, gamblers, and would to God there were [illegible] from the land!—It would be a happy thing for the country.'

'Sir,' said the Chairman, 'all my exertions to show that there is no money more needed, paid by the merchants and people of [illegible] than interest—bank interest—not worth one cent to pay—say two and half per cent. to [illegible] draft drawn in Baltimore on Pittsburg.'

'Sir,' replied the President, 'I will not accept any amount of money offered me on [illegible] by a gentleman from New York, at six per cent. They are, Sir, men who have overtraded, and now pressed. The real capitalists of the country felt the pressure last September and October; the monster first put the screw down. Then the monster draw from the South and West all the thirty-five millions? For what, Sir?—To the State Banks in your city, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. But Andrew Jackson will not let what they were about, unmet them. Sir, I have destroyed the monster in thirty days—and the President would not do it—not wishing to produce distress upon the people, Andrew Jackson will not [illegible] a compromise with the mammoth,—they may have nothing to do with me, and now, Sir, I have nothing to do with them. The removal of the deposites is virtually a renewal of the charter, one and the same thing.'

The Chairman answered,—'The people have not understood the character of the President, if he is unwilling to hear their commands.

Here in a vehement manner, the President claimed—'The People!—Talk to Andrew Jackson Sir, about the People!—The People are with me. I have undergone much [illegible] liberties of this People,—and Andrew Jackson yet lives to put his foot upon the head of the Monster, and crush him *to the dust.*' Sir, the Chairman again, *the country has not yet felt the measures:—they will not do.* They will [illegible] thirds of the good trading men of the country. You have bled us,—we are sick, fainting and dying, one after another.'

'The Mammoth, Sir,' replied the President in violent rage, 'has bled you! When I put him down, Sir, the other moneyed institutions will meet all the wants of the people. It is folly to go to extreme, to talk to me thus, Sir. I would not undergo the tortures of ten Spanish Inquisitions than that the deposites should be restored, or the monster be rechartered.'

'Sir,' said the Chairman, 'as there is no [illegible] relief to be had, direct the public money now in the State Bank, in our city, back to the Branch in the Bank of the United States, and they will, at once, give Baltimore relief.'

'Talk not to me, Sir, about your Branch Bank,' claimed the President—'Did they not send me fifty thousand dollars of their illegal bills or circulation? Let the Bank, the first day!—Let them make calls—I will move on the board, and Andrew Jackson will check-mate them. Let them turn the screw—I am ready, and I will make them feel the power of the Executive, by returning on them the ten millions of dollars of their illegal checks now in circulation.'

'I hope, Sir,' said the Chairman, 'you will be able to demonstrate how the country is to [illegible] wards of fifty millions of discounted paper or [illegible] to the Bank of the United States, with [illegible] currency but little over twenty millions.'

The Answer was—'Go, go the Monster—he [illegible] only the other day, Sir, what did the Monster do? Disputed with the Executive the right to the [illegible] sion fund!' At this time the President had [illegible] into such a rage, that no object was to be gained by attempting to prolong the discussion, and several of the delegation had already manifested their wish and their impatience to close the conference, the members of the delegation withdrew.

The report says:

"It is due to Mr. McKim, to say, that in his interview with the delegation—whatever might have been his former opinions—he no longer denied the reality of the distress in the city of Baltimore. This fact Mr. McKim admitted, and also acknowledged that, in his judgment, the removal of the deposites was a wrong and injurious measure. His conviction, however, he intimated could not change his course in reference to the subject of which he spoke. His remark was, "that the act was done, and he should, therefore, at all hazards vote as the Government." The reason assigned by him for this determination was, that he had some influence with the Executive which he might lose to the advantage of his constituents, and that he did not wish to lose this by differing with the Executive in opinion. Moreover, that he was elected to support Gen. Jackson, and would do so at the risk of his life and fortune; that no friend of the administration could differ in opinion with Gen. Jackson and preserve his influence; that any attempt to advise Gen. Jackson, by his friends, would be met with an expression of displeasure; and as an instance of this, Mr. Bibb had once attempted to [illegible] was told, in consequence—"when the President wanted him he would send for him."

The picture here given, by a Jack

of the only mode in which the privilege of approaching the President can be secured—*that of never differing in opinion with him*—must, we think, tend to open his ear not resolutely or interestedly, blind.

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drew Jackson, during the interview he with the Delegates from Pittsburgh, gether misrepresentations, said, that *bank was lending nothing—the whole y distressed: yet she lends John A. a million: yes, Sir, a million!"*

om whence did Andrew Jackson obtain formation? *"I have it"* says he, *'from Horn—Henry Horn can't lie—Henry can't lie!"* [Mr. H. is one of the s from Philadelphia.] Let the information come from whom it may, it is wholly unfounded. We have learned, from a reliable source, "that neither John A. for his house, have had a discount of any kind from that Institution, 1829, and that they do not owe the of the United States one dollar."

Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

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reat general Meeting of "the Democitizens of the City and County of ladelphia," is to be held on Thursday, is instant, when it is recommended ll the different trades shall appear with banners, badges, &c.—and that all anics and others shall, for the afternoon day, suspend their employments; that okeepers at the same time close their

looks as if they were in earnest.

National Intelligencer has made inwhich enable the Editors to vouch for stated in the following letter:

a Letter from a resident of Philadelphia to a Member of Congress.

"PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 6TH, 1834.

Sir—I am undone—a ruined man. Five ago, I flattered myself my pecuniary af- in a prosperous condition. Without a warning all has been lost—forever de- wife and little children, from the en- of competence, are reduced at a blow to ad want; my hopes, my prospects, have as the mists of the morning; myself and e numbered among the victims, who have ered up on the altar of the evil genius of

O, what a fearful; what an awful responrests upon the authors of the measures, have struck down the happiness of so many families, and brought ruin and misery over the Many destruction would be an atonement for ress that abounds throughout the country, I endeavor to submit, with humble resignaty doom. But no; the work of spoliation has only begun; thousands upon thousands et fall, as I have fallen, before this nation redeemed and regenerated from the blight upon it. You can behold the laboring men ey standing in groups in the streets, and along her pavements, deploring their hard of work, and consequently without the of subsistence for themselves and their fam- A few days ago I passed two individuals of es, whose countenances indicated too plain- kind of emotion operated within. I paused to them, and inquired if they were in "We are," was their reply; "for seven we have not had a stroke of work to do; we ilies, and they are this moment without what shall we do? Sir, I assure you upon ry of a man, there is only a solitary case among thousands, which exist at pres- city; and unless relief should come, and come, the nation will soon have abundant mourn over the result of the "experiment making. All the angry elements of a are in motion." * * * * *

From the Raleigh Register.

me Court.—The arguments of Counclosed and the Court will probably in a few days. Since our last, Dehave been delivered in the following

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ch 5.—Gaston, Judge, delivered the opinthe Court, in the case of Joseph S. Battle uel W. W. Vick, from Nash; affirming the ent below.

ston, Judge, delivered the opinion of the in the case of Samuel McD. Tate *v.* E. M. lee, from Burke; affirming the judgment be-

on, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the in the case of John Mushat *v.* Ephraim Brevm Lincoln, reversing the judgment below ording a new trial.

ch, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the in the case of John P. Jordan *v.* Joseph W. gton, from Tyrrell; affirming the judgment

ell, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court, ase of William Johnston *v.* McGinn and m Mecklenburg; reversing the judgment and ordering a new trial.

nwell, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court, ase of Alexander Graham *v.* Abel F. McLfrom Anson, declaring the defendant chargeathe profits as ascertained by the rates of this State, and decreeing accordingly.

ell, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court ase of Allen S. Ballenger *v.* John B. Allen, ston, affirming the judgment below.

s, Chief Justice, delivered the opinion of the case of Thomas Dougan *v.* Whitlock from Randolph; affirming the orders ap- and sustaining the certiorari.

—Ruffin, Chief Justice, delivered the O. of the Court in the case of den on demise of Drake and others *v.* Henry Drake and Mills from Edgecombe, affirming the judgment

ef Justice, delivered the Opinion of the case of den on demise of M. V. Joseph H. Pool, from Pasquotank, af- the judgment below.

on, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the the case of Charles E. Johnston *v.* Patty from Nash, reversing the judgment below ordering a new trial.

n, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the the case James Sherrard *v.* James Woodfrom Northampton, reversing the judgment ng judgment of non-suit.

Judge, delivered the Opinion of the the case of Jno. Finley *v.* Wm. D. Smith, kes, reversing the judgment below and a new trial.

—Ruffin, Chief Justice, delivered the O. the Court in the case of Blount and Fulof Wilson Blount, from Chowan, di- a decree for the complainants.

Meech, the late Jackson candidate vernor of Vermont, is one of the signa petition condemning the President's in regard to the Bank and the public

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 18, 1834

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

"WASHINGTON, MARCH 13, 1834.

DEAR SIR: In the House of Representatives, the Deposite Question, or the Report of the committee of Ways and Means on that subject, has been postponed to next Tuesday, and will then be the order of the day for every day thereafter unless otherwise ordered.

It does not appear that the Administration has any other plan to recommend in quieting this disturbing question, than the course recommended in the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means. We are then to understand its purpose to be to put down the U. S. Bank as the public Depository, over which the Federal Government has a proper and salutary control, and establish or recognize some fifty State Banks as the future Depository, over which we have no control, or in other words to destroy one *monster*, which we hold in leading strings, and create fifty monsters without any control over them.

In the Senate, an interesting debate arises almost every day on the presentation of memorials on this subject. Mr. Forsyth is the only able man now in that body who is found in defence of the Administration on this measure, and he has admitted that had he been consulted, he would not have recommended the removal.

Mr. Preston made in the Senate to-day, one of his happiest efforts. The galleries and lobby were crowded to overflowing.—All seemed to be perfectly electrified with his eloquence.

I would invite your attention to his speech of this day, which, I presume, you will find in the Intelligencer in a day or two. He is unquestionably, superior to any member of the Senate (Mr. Clay not excepted) as a declaimer.

My impression at present is, that there are strong evidences of an increasing opinion among the members of Congress, that the existence of a National Bank cannot well or long be dispensed with."

In another column the reader will find the report of the Baltimore Committee, of their conversation with the President. Like those which have preceded it, this statement affords much to astonish, mortify, and alarm every friend of his country. The undignified conduct of the Chief Magistrate is as mortifying as his cruel "experiment" is ruinous, dangerous, despotic. The declarations of Mr. McKim, also, afford much food for reflection. We would particularly invite attention to them.

U. S. Bank.—From a statement lately published by the Bank, we find that since the 1st of October last, the discounts have been reduced nearly 4,000,000 of dollars, whilst deposites to the amount of nearly 8,000,000 have been withdrawn. So that the cry of the Administration, that the Bank is producing the distress, is clearly disproved; its discounts being now, if we take into consideration its means, greater by four millions than on the 1st October. It also appears, that since the 1st January, there has been an actual increase of the discounts of $1,256,368.

Despatch.—Goods shipped from N. York on the 10th instant, arrived here on Sunday last, the 16th, in the Steamer Henrietta.

New York.—The Regency or Administration party has been defeated at two of the Charter Elections which have taken place within a few days. At Utica, where that party had a majority last fall of 800 votes, they have now been beaten 200 votes!

The Girard Bank, one of the pets, has, it appears, diminished its discounts between the 14th December and 5th February, $425,799, whilst the Government Deposites have increased during the same period $167,354. This fact will show how just are the denunciations of the U. S. Bank for reducing its discounts. The Girard has the assurance of the support of the Government, and might be expected to branch out for the relief of the public distress. Whilst the U. States Bank has the assurance of the bitter hostility of the Government, and is bound to prepare itself for any blow which the wickedness or folly of the President's irresponsible advisers may aim at its destruction.

A gold mine, recently discovered in Buckingham county, Va., is said to excel in richness any previously known in this country. The owner, in one day, with six or seven hands, raised upwards of two thousand dollars worth of ore. The mine is about eight miles south east of Buckingham Court House.

We have commenced the publication of Mr. Polk's Report in to-day's paper, and hope to conclude it in our next. We give this in preference to any of the speeches on that side of the question, because we believe it to have been prepared with more deliberation, and to be more able than any thing else on that side.

A meeting took place lately in Philadelphia of the friends of the Administration who are opposed to the U. S. Bank. The Editors of the papers there differ in their estimates of the number present. By the Jackson party it is stated at from 10 to 20,000. By the other party it is pronounced a failure; and the number said to be present grossly exaggerated.

Large Pig.—We copied from the Raleigh Register, a week or two ago, an account of a pig from Wake Forest which weighed net 400 lbs. A gentleman of the highest respectability informs us that Mr. Theophilus Barfield, living on Goshen, in Duplin County, lately killed a young hog which weighed net 557 lbs. Can any County beat Duplin?

Movements of the People.—We meet, daily, in our exchange papers, with accounts of great public meetings, held by those who condemn the course of the Administration. At nearly all of these, Jackson men are among the most prominent. Many of them seem to have thrown off the shackles of party, and to stand up for the Constitution and laws. Of the meetings which have taken place, not one in twenty has been in favor of the course of the Executive.

In this state, meetings have been held, within a few days, in Raleigh, Lenoir, Northampton, Enfield, Halifax, and Plymouth.

Jackson's Cabinet.—A subscriber having expressed a desire to see a full list of the various changes which have taken place in the Heads of the different departments during the present Administration, we have taken some pains to make the following list which we believe to be correct;

Secretaries of State.—Van Buren, Livingston and McLane.

Of Treasury.—Ingham, McLane, Duane and Taney.

Of War.—Eaton, White, (who declined accepting,) and Cass.

Of the Navy.—Branch, and Woodbury.

Postmaster General.—Barry.

Attorney Generals.—Berrien, Taney and Butler.

Congress.—In the Senate, Mr. Webster has given notice of his intention to introduce on yesterday, a bill in relation to the U. S. Bank, either to provide for its recharter for 15 or 20 years, or for 4 or 5 years, so as to enable it to relieve the present distress, and to leave the Government at liberty to adopt a policy founded upon more mature deliberation. Mr. King, of Georgia, one of the opponents of the Bank, expressed himself in favor of a short extension of the charter; and it is hoped that such a bill will pass.

In the course of a debate in the Senate, on the presentation of a memorial, Mr. Clay made the following most eloquent appeal directly to the Vice President.

"But there is another quarter which possesses sufficient power and influence to relieve the public distresses. In twenty-four hours, the Executive branch could adopt a measure which would afford an efficacious and substantial remedy, and re-establish confidence. And those who, in this Chamber, support the Administration, could not render a better service than to repair to the Executive Mansion, and, placing before the Chief Magistrate the naked and undisguised truth, prevail upon him to retrace his steps and abandon his fatal experiment. No one, sir, can perform that duty with more propriety than yourself.* You can, if you will, induce him to change his course. To you, then, sir, in no unfriendly spirit, but with feelings softened and subdued by the deep distress which pervades every class of our countrymen, I make the appeal. By your official and personal relations with the President, you maintain with him an intercourse which I neither enjoy nor covet. Go to him and tell him, without exaggeration, but in the language of truth and sincerity, the actual condition of his bleeding country. Tell him it is nearly ruined and undone by the measures which he has been induced to put in operation. Tell him that *his* experiment is operating on the nation like the philosopher's experiment upon a convulsed animal, in an exhausted receiver, and that it must expire, in agony, if he does not pause, give it free and sound circulation, and suffer the energies of the people to be revived and restored. Tell him that, in a single city, more than sixty bankruptcies, involving a loss of upwards of fifteen millions of dollars, have occurred. Tell him of the alarming decline in the value of all property, of the depreciation of all the products of industry, of the stagnation in every branch of business, and of the close of numerous manufacturing establishments, which, a few short months ago, were in active and flourishing operation. Depict to him, if you can find language to portray, the heart-rending wretchedness of thousands of the working classes cast out of employment. Tell him of the tears of helpless widows, no longer able to earn their bread, and of unclad and unfed orphans who have been driven, by his policy, out of the busy pursuits in which but yesterday they were gaining an honest livelihood. Say to him that, if firm as he is honorable, when guided by truth and justice, it is intimately allied to another quality, of the most pernicious tendency, in the prosecution of an erroneous system. Tell him how much more true glory is to be won by retracing false steps, than by blindly rushing on until his country is overwhelmed in bankruptcy and ruin. Tell him of the ardent attachment, the unbounded devotion, the enthusiastic gratitude, towards him, so often signally manifested by the American people, and that they deserve at his hands better treatment. Tell him to guard himself against the possibility of an odious comparison with that worst of the Roman Emperors who, contemplating with indifference the conflagration of the mistress of the world, regaled himself during the terrific scene in the throng of his dancing courtiers. If you desire to secure for yourself the reputation of a public benefactor, describe to him truly the universal distress already produced, and the certain ruin which must ensue from perseverance in his measures. Tell him that he has been abused, deceived, betrayed, by the wicked counsels of unprincipled men around him. Inform him that all efforts in Congress to alleviate or terminate the public distress are paralyzed and likely to prove totally unavailing, from his influence upon a large portion of the members, who are unwilling to withdraw their support, or to take a course repugnant to his wishes and feelings. Tell him that, in his bosom alone, under actual circumstances, does the power adide to relieve the country; and that, unless he opens it to conviction, and corrects the errors of his Administration, no human imagination can conceive, and no human tongue can express, the awful consequences which may follow. Intreat him to pause, and to reflect that there is a point beyond which human endurance cannot go, and let him not drive this brave, generous, and patriotic people to madness and despair.

Mr. President, unaffectedly indisposed, and unwilling as I am to trespass upon the Senate, I could not decline complying with a request addressed to me by a respectable portion of my fellow citizens, a part of the bone and sinew of the American public. Like the Senator from Massachusetts, who has been entrusted with the presentation of their petition to the Senate, I found them plain, judicious, sensible men, clearly understanding their own interests, and, with the rest of the community, writhing under the operation of the measures of the Executive. If I have deviated from the beaten track of debate in the Senate, my apology must be found in the anxious solicitude which I feel for the condition of the country. And, sir, if I shall have been successful in touching your heart, and exciting in you a glow of patriotism, I shall be most happy. You can prevail upon the President to abandon his ruinous course; and, if you will exert the influence which you possess, you will command the thanks and the plaudits of a grateful People."

Great numbers of memorials continue to be sent in to both Houses, against the removal of the Deposites.

Mr. Clay has introdeced resolutions qaulifying the right of the President to remove from office. They will probably be debated at large.

The election of Mr. Leigh, in the place of Mr. Rives, to the Senate of the United States, makes the state of parties there, 31 *against* the Administration, and 17 *for*.

The President yesterday *re-nominated* to the Senate the three persons lately rejected as Government Directors of the Bank of the United States. The reasons which he assigned to the Senate for this unusual step, if any, were communicated in confidence, and are of course unknown to us.

Nat. Int.

Strong Testimony.—The Hon. Mr. MANGUM, of North Carolina, one of the warmest supporters of General Jackson's election, made the following declaration, in his speech in the Senate, a few days ago:

"As far as I know, & I make the declaration under a full sense of responsibility, this Administration has put forward no principle as a test principle, as a party principle, except the principles of *elections* and of *office*."

"I am bold to say, that not a single pledge, either express or implied, by the opponents of the *late* and the friends of the *present* Administration, has been redeemed. This is a strong declaration, and yet I feel prepared, when invited to the trial, to prove it before the country."

A Strong View.—The Philadelphia Commercial Intelligencer, a decided Anti-Bank paper, says:

"We have never been the apologist or champion of the Bank of the United States; but own that we are struck with surprise at the blindness of those who prefer one hundred United States Banks, equally corrupt, and, as organized, far more powerful. Such an engine will be enabled to rule the country with a rod of iron; and it will be in the hands of those who will not leave it unemployed."

Ominous.—Some days ago a highly respectable gentleman, of Hyde, declared his belief that there were not half a dozen Jackson men in that county; and yesterday we had the pleasure of learning that Beaufort county contains not a single heroite with the exception, perhaps, of the few whose relations to the government compel them to profess allegiance. A short time ago, both these counties were thoroughly Jackson.

Newbern Spectator.

A candidate for office.—We have been informed that during the sitting of the late Court in Duplin, an accidental meeting of Gentlemen of the Bar, and others, took place, and the prevailing pecuniary distress and its causes became the subject of consideration. An *attorney*, from a neighbouring town, gave it as his opinion, that the complainants alone were to blame; that they should combine, go to Fayetteville, demolish the branch of the United States Bank in that place, throw the books into the river, and *divide the money among them!!* Can our information be correct? Does honest North Carolina contain a citizen so degraded?

Newbern Spectator.

A Jackson Defeat.—A letter from York, Pa. under date of 4th instant, published in the Baltimore Patriot of Saturday last, communicates the following—

"The meeting here against the U. States Bank this evening, was a complete failure. It was called to sustain the course now in progress by the Van Buren Jackson politicians in the Legislature of Pennsylvania.—They met and organized and appointed a committee to prepare a preamble and resolutions. The committee, as usual, retired for a few moments and returned with some extracts from Benton's speech, &c. &c. which, on being submitted to the meeting for its adoption, the report was voted down, *three to one*. There never was such a signal defeat since I have known any thing of political matters. This is the voice potential of the people against the politicians."

New Bank.—We learn that a very considerable amount of Stock in "the Bank of the State of North Carolina," has been taken in Rockingham county.—*Ral. Reg.*

Mr. Pritchard, a native of Kentucky, is showing in New York, and is supposed the greatest man in the world. He weighs between *five and six hundred*, and stands six feet two inches in his stockings, aged 43 years.

MARRIED,

At Livingston, Ala. on the 16th ult. by the Hon. Wm. G. Andersom, WM. B. OCHILTREE, Esq. formerly of this town, to Mrs. NOVALINE A. PECK.

DIED,

In this town, on Sunday night last, SUSAN SHEPPARD, infant daughter of G. W. Hutton, Esq.

In Huntsville, No. Ca., on the 4th instant, LIVINGSTON ISBELL, Esq.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, March 16, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Steamer Henrietta with Dry Goods, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Hay, Rice, Carriages, &c. for W. Whitehead, James Gibson, W. S. Latta, J. C. Latta, James Martine, John M. Dobbin, J. D. Toomer, J. Kelly, Jas. Kyle, Yarbrough & Ray, N. & H. P. Peck, of this place, and L. H. Logan and T. Crumpler of the interior.

DEPARTED, at 11 o'clock, A. M. March 12th, Henrietta Steamer with Cotton and Flax Seed, for C. T. Haigh, Lewis Brown, W. Whitehead and George C. McNeill.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to March 12.

Brigs, Ivanhoe from New York, Calvin from do., William Surdy from Guadaloupe. Sloop Bill Guion from Gander Hill.

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* The reader should bear in mind, to understand this address, that the *Presiding Officer* of the Senate is the VICE PRESIDENT of the United States. *Reporters.*

"Inis" in our next.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"Answer not a fool according to his folly, lest thou also be like unto him. Answer a fool according to his folly, lest he be wise in his own conceit."

Proverbs 26th, 4, 5.

These words of inspiration, though apparently contradictory, were not designed to mislead, but to instruct. There may be objections against a good thing so palpably absurd that an attempt to refute them would be but an imitation of his folly who proposed them; this may explain the prohibition in the fourth verse. Again, to explain the injunction in the 5th verse, I observe that objections may be so artfully dressed up, and spiced with scripture, (in imitation of an ancient expositor, that quoted a well known passage from the Psalms to our Saviour,) as to be specious, and calculated to deceive the inattentive. This sophistry should be exposed, even in mercy to the objector, lest he should conceit that he was unanswerable. As it is possible to hit two birds with one stone, I propose in one short communication, to say something to your correspondents who appear in the last Observer under the signatures of "Moderation" and "O. D. V." Which of the above passages of Holy Scripture should have influenced me in this matter, you, Mr. Editor, shall determine, either by withholding or publishing this reply to them.

To commence with Mr. "Moderation." I fear he is some insulated being, who, discovering no harm as to himself, is not feelingly alive to the danger of connections; he cannot surely be either a father, husband, brother, or, I had like to have said, friend, to the progeny of Adam. And should not his "Moderation," as a Christian, have made him ponder before he so rashly censures a God-like scheme as being an exhibition of intemperate zeal, which even becomes in his eyes, criminal.—To convince any who do not, like your correspondents, search the Scripture, that the cause is by no means wanting as to Divine sanction, I also, can quote from the Bible, and would ask any unprejudiced, *uninterested* person, if Habakuk, 2d, 15, "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that puttest thy bottle to him and makest him drunken also"—&c. to the end of the paragraph, does not denounce in strongest language Heaven's vengeance upon all those who fatten upon the blood of souls, and wring with anguish the hearts of wives, mothers and orphans.

Any one who has attentively read "the Ox Sermon" (and it has been blest to many,) will understand O. D. V. as saying nothing on the subject but what wicked Ahab said to the Prophet, "Hast thou found me O my enemy." Nor need any thing be said in vindication of the Rev'd Gentleman's explanation of the passage in epistle to Timothy—that every creature of God is good when used for the purpose for which they were designed, and not perverted to unholy uses, will hardly be disputed by any pious man of brains, and even spiders may afford important lessons of instruction to men, though as unfit for food, as Alcohol, when tortured in the fire, and extracted by the art of man, from substances where the Great Creator had wisely placed it, is for drink or refreshment. But O. D. V. insists upon the efficacy of the Drunkard's prayer, especially if he neglects not his Church. Perhaps it will sufficiently shew his mistake to quote one passage from the Psalms. "If I regard iniquity in my heart thou wilt not hear me when I pray." If sin, indulged only in thought, renders our prayers unavailing, much more open violations of God's law in acts of evil, as drunkenness, &c. Nor did the Rev'd gentleman alluded to teach, that joining a Temperance Society, T. A. included the whole duty of man. But they might with propriety, have insisted upon the tippler forsaking his cups as a "sine qua non," without which he could never attain to any good. But O. D. V. has known many ministers good, and also many of them mean; this is half and half, and we cannot but understand him as declaring a moiety of Rev'ds he has known, were mean men. I only remark, he seems severe upon the Clergy, but still conclude he will never convince the public, that the rev'd doctors nor any good, and not mean members of the Temperance Society, have any murderous exterminating designs against any of the human family.

But surely gentlemen yours must be a weak cause since you can offer nothing in its favor but lame excuses. Why do you not trumpet forth its excellency' tell us how agriculture, manufactories and commerce are encouraged by it, how many lives are annually saved, as well as millions of money by its flowing through our land, how much morality, religion, decency and good government are benefitted by its life giving, soul saving powers, &c. &c &c. to the end of the chapter—It appears plain to me that the abundant evil consequences flowing from Ardent Spirits, tea, and wine also, are so apparent to every one that it cannot but stamp the indiscriminate vending of them as immoral, and that no men are "good and wise," because they do this, but would evidently be better and wiser did they at once renounce the traffic and use of what poisons human happiness and produces more evil than any thing else practised in our dark world. SENEX.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 28 a 33. Bacon, 8 a 9. Beeswax 17 a 18. Coffee 13 a 15. Cotton 8¼ a 10¼. Corn 92 a 100. Flaxseed, $1 a 1 25. Flour, $4 25, a $5 50.—Feathers 34 a 36. Iron 4½ a 5½. Molasses 29 a 32. Nails, cut, 6 a 6½. Sugar, brown, 8¼ a 11; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 18. Salt 55 a 65. Wheat 95 a $1. Whiskey 30 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 3½ a 4½. Wool 16 a 18. Cotton Bagging 16 a 20 cts. Bale Rope 8½ a 10

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

Exchange on N. York and Phila.,	¼ a ½	pr ct. dis.
Do. on Charleston & Savannah,	¼ a ½	do. do.
Bank Checks on N. Y.	¼	per ct. prem.
South Carolina Bank Bills,	1½ a 2	pr. ct. dis.
Virginia Bank Notes,	2 do.	do.
Georgia, do.	2 a 3	do.
Patriotic Bank Notes,	2 do.	do.

Robards & Hamilton's drafts on J. Hamilton & Son, New York, 1½ a 2 per cent. discount.

Notice.

THE Firm of Lewis & Ross having made an assignment of their Debts and Stock in Trade, to M F. Freeman, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, the Subscriber is authorized and empowered by the said assignee, to collect the said debts, and dispose of the said stock.

OLIVER LEWIS.

March 18, 1834. 76tf.

To Contractors.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Subscribers for erecting the buildings for the Donaldson Academy and Manual Labor School. The plan and specifications may be seen by applying at the store of Geo. McNeill.

GEO. McNEILL, WM. B. WRIGHT, JAS. H. HOOPER } Executive Committee.

March 17, 1834. 76-2w.

Blanks

Of all kinds, for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received and opening, a general assortment of

British, French and American

GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching season, selected in New York by an experienced hand.

After acknowledging many obligations for past favours, I would suggest to my friends and customers, that I should be pleased that they would call and examine for themselves.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

March 18 78tf

A New Supply of

Jack Downing & Col. Crockett!

JUST received, together with Yankee among the Nullifiers; No. 25 and 26 Scott's Works; Ferguson's Rome; Gillie's Greece; Pulpit Assistant; Bailey's Algebra; Goodrich's Greek Lessons; Ainsworth's Dictionary; Zion's Harp; Virginia Housewife; Benjamin's Architect; Jay's Prayers; 8vo. Testaments; Methodist Hymns; Speller and Definer; Paint Boxes and Paints; Crayons; Quills; Laid Cap and Letter Papers; Slates, &c. &c.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Bank of Cape Fear, *6th March,* 1834.

BOOKS of Subscription for the increased Capital of this Bank, authorised by the Legislature at their last Session, will be opened at the places designated in the Charter, on TUESDAY, 1st of APRIL next, and remain open for thirty days thereafter, under the direction of the following Commissioners:

City of Raleigh—His Exc'y David L. Swain, Wm S. Mhoon, Weston R. Gales, Chas. Dewey.

Wilmington—President, Directors and Cashier.

Fayetteville.—John D Toomer, Robert Strange, E. J. Hale, C. T. Haigh, John W. Wright.

Newbern.—Hon. Wm. Gaston, John Burgwin, John W. Guion, John M Roberts.

Edenton.—Joseph B. Skinner, Jon. H. Haughton, William D Roscoe, Rich'd Hoskins.

Hillsborough.—James Philips, Josiah Turner, Jno. W Norwood, James Webb

Salem—John J Blum, Em'l Shober, Jno. Vogler, F H Shuman

Salisbury—Maxwell Chambers, Thos. L. Cowan, David F Caldwell, Jno Beard, Jr.

Charlotte—William J. Alexander, Washington Morrison, Wm. W. Long

Elizabeth City—John L. Bailey, Miles White, Jno. M. Morin.

Halifax—Joseph Simmons, Mark Pettaway, R. C. Bond, Andrew Joiner.

Tarborough—Spencer D. Cotten, James W. Clark, Joseph R. Lloyd

Warrenton—William Burlingham, Weldon N. Edwards Edward Hall, Dr. Pope

Milton—John T. Garland, Jno. Wilson, Meriwether Lewis.

Lincolnton—Vardy McBee, Charles H. Henderson, Bartlett Shipp.

Morganton—John Caldwell, Isaac T. Avery, Sam'l C. Tate.

Washington—Wm. A. Blount, Allen Grice, William L. Kennedy.

Wadesborough—Absolem Myers, Joseph Medley, A. W Brandon.

Murfreesborough—Lewis M Cowper, Bridger J. Montgomery, Tristram Capeheart.

Windsor.—Joseph B. G Roulhac, David Outlaw, Josiah Holly.

By a resolution of the Board of Directors, the Commissioners will receive in payment of Subscriptions for Stock, (as equivalent to specie,) Notes of the following Banks, viz: State Bank of North Carolina, Bank of Newbern, Bank of the United States and their Branches, *at par*—Notes of the "Bank of the State of South Carolina" will not be taken; but such notes of the other Banks of South Carolina, as are payable in Charleston; also Notes of the Bank of Virginia" and "Farmers' Bank of Virginia," (except the Branches at Winchester and Fredericksburg,) may be received at a discount of 1½ per cent. a an equivalent for the expense which this Bank will necessarily incur in rendering such Notes available as Specie.

JAS: OWEN, *Pres't.*

Wilmington, March 12, 1834. 76 4t.

In pursuance of the above notice, Books for subscription towards an increase of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, will be opened at their office at Fayetteville, on the first day of April next, and continue open for thirty days thereafter.

For the Commissioners.

J. W. WRIGHT, Cash'r.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

On the first Monday in May next—I will sell at the Court House in Fayetteville the following tracts of land or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1832 and costs of advertising:

LOTS AND ACRES.	*Tax*
1 Lot on Person street, listed by Alex'r. McLauchlin, val $250	95
1 do on do do by do do Blacksmith Shop, $200	76
1 do on Green street, vacant, by Henry McLean, Trustee for Jo. Snively, val. $20	7
1 do Cool Spring, listed by do do for do do val $10	3
1 do West side of Green street, by do do for do do do $125	47
1 do West side of Winslow street, by do do for do do do $125	47
150 acres on Black River, by do do for do do do $25	9
100 do of lands joins Evans and McDonald, listed by Arch'd Smith for Daniel Burnet, val. $100	38
1 lot on Hillsborough street, listed by Zac. Artis, with one poll,	89
1 do on Mumford street, listed by Wm. M. Brawe,	19
1 do on Green street, listed by Frances Bowen,	$1 52
100 acres of Land on Black River, listed by John Hammonds, val. $50,	19
215 acres of Land on Rockfish, with 3 polls, listed by James Black,	$2 98
212½ do on do by John McDougald,	76
100 do on Black River, owner unknown, joins Layton and Bu-bee,	38
681 do on Fish Creek, as the property of Mary Cox,	$1 29
190 acres of Land on the Pond Branch, listed by John Spencer,	35

JOHN McLEAN, *Sheriff*

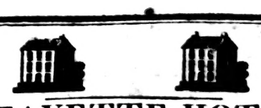
Stop the Thief.

ON Thursday night, the 6th instant, JAMES MADISON SEABURY, a bright mulatto free man, about 5 feet 8 inches in height, aged 21 years, weighing 130 pounds, and having very straight hair for one of his colour, was *kidnapped*, whilst in the employment of the undersigned; and it is believed that attempts will be made to remove him beyond the limits of this State, and to sell him as a slave. All persons are forewarned against trading for said free man. I will give a reasonable reward for the discovery and apprehension of the thief, and restoration of Seabury to his family and friends. Any information respecting him, will be thankfully received by

HENRY BESTE.

Falling Creek, P. O., Wayne County, N. C., March 10, 1834. } 76-2w.

☞Editors of Newspapers in this State, South Carolina and Georgia, will serve the cause of humanity by giving the above an insertion.

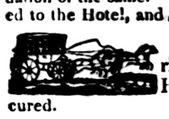


LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

The Subscriber

HAS removed to the Store lately occupied by T. Sandford & Co. in the range of brick buildings, West side of Green street, and has now on hand,

1500 Bushels Liverpool SALT,
400 sacks ditto,
500 bushels alum ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 hhds Sugar,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
35 kegs Nails,
Sole Leather,
Castings,
Hats; Shoes,
Blacksmith's Tools,

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY,

Besides various other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold at small profits for cash or country produce. Commission Business will also be attended to.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

November 11. 1833. 59tf.

Lime and Molasses.

50 Casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
15 Hhds. Molasses, just received, and for sale on consignment by

WM O. JEFFREYS.

Dec. 31, 1833. 65-tf.

Fayetteville Factory Candles.

THE Subscribers, acting as Agents for the Proprietor, offer for sale, *Fayetteville Mould Candles*, at the lowest price. They will be constantly supplied with the Article, and all orders will meet prompt attention.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 18. 59tf.

NEW AND CHEAP Goods.

I AM now receiving by almost every arrival from the North, a general and well selected assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c.

Among which are the following in part, viz.

1000 pr. men's thick pegged Brogans, different qualities,
500 do do Russett do do. do.
1000 do do Kip do do. do.
500 do do calf Boots, sewed and pegged,
200 do do nailed, do
100 do thick, do
300 do brass calf Brogans,
200 do pegged do do.
300 do sewed do and Kip,
300 do do Shoes,
300 do pegged and nailed,
500 do boy's Boottees and Shoes, different kinds,
300 do women's leather welts, sewed and pegged,
200 do do calf and cloth walking,
150 do do fine cloth and kid French Slips,
100 do do Morocco Boots,
300 do do Calf and Seal Boots, different qualities
100 do do Col'rd Beliver Slips
100 do Misses' do do
200 do Child's do Bootees, all colours
300 do Calf and Morocco do do.

Travelling Trunks and Bags.

A good assortment of Leather Travelling Trunks and Bags.

Ladies' Combs.

A few doz. Ladies' fine Plain Combs
And a few do do Wrought large and small
Also, a few doz. Dressing Combs, long, coarse and fine
Fine Ivory and Pocket Combs
Ladies' Screw Pin Cushions
Tooth Brushes, &c.
Also, some very fine Quill Back Combs for Misses.

Hats, &c.

A few cases Men's common Fur Hats
And a few cases do fine Fur do.

Furniture, &c.

I shall also receive in a few days, a good assortment of Furniture, &c such as Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, &c &c.

I shall be constantly receiving fresh supplies of the above articles, direct from the Manufactories, which I shall sell at the very lowest prices for *CASH*.

Country Merchants and others buying to sell again, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before selecting, as I have every article generally kept in a Shoe and Hat Store.

All the above for sale cheap, at the corner of Market Square and Gillespie Street, by

L. R. BRADLEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1833. 158-*tf*1

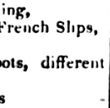
Molasses, Fish, Flour, &c.

7 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
15 half barrels No. 3. Mackerel,
Flour in barrels, half barrels and at retail,
Shad by the barrel or retail,
300 bushels Corn. For sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

Dec. 24, 1833. 64tf.

NOTICE.



TWO or three Journeymen Shoe Makers (good workmen) may find employment, with fair wages, by applying to

W. L. HAWLEY.

December 9th, 1833. 62-tf.

Bolting Cloths,

JUST received and for sale by

JERE: KYLE.

Aug. 5, 1833.

Notice.

THE Subscriber will continue to keep open the ***House of Entertainment*** formerly kept by Mrs. Mary Barge, deceased, for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS. He hopes, by proper attention to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him with their custom, to merit a share of the public patronage.

ANSON BAILEY.

N. B. A few more Boarders will be taken at a moderate price, by the month, with or without lodging, if application be made soon. A. B.

Fayetteville, Nov. 5. 57tf.

LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

AT THE BIG BOOT,

4 *doors East of Market Square, Person st.*

THE Subscriber has recommenced the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes, and is prepared to fill orders in the above business for any description of article in that line—made out of best materials and of warranted workmanship.

With the above, I will always keep on hand, a general assortment of *Northern Work*, of every description of fashion, kind, and price.

LEATHER.

A general assortment, wholesale and retail.

Sole and Upper Leather,
Best Skirting and Harness,
Kip and calf Skins, of every variety,
Lining and binding Skins, do do.
Coach Linings, Cochineal, blue and black,
Hatter's Linings, Shoe Thread, Varnish, Blacking, and general Findings, &c. &c.

As I am determined to do a *Cash Business exclusively*, my customers may confidently expect to find prices corresponding.

W. L. HAWLEY.

☞N. B. Ready made Work always on hand, and Repairing done at short notice.

W. L. H.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9. 49tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Goods to the new building one door west of the Lafayette Hotel, where he offers for sale—

110 bags Cuba, Rio and Porto Rico Coffee,
2 Hhds. low price Sugar
11 hhds prime do.
15 hhds prime Molasses
2 tierces Lump Sugar
A good assortment of Teas
1 box Bohea Tea
50 kegs Cut Nails
20 pieces Cotton Bagging
Sole and Upper Leather
Dupont's Powder and Bar Lead
Iron, Steel and Wagon Boxes.

A small stock of cheap

DRY GOODS,

Hats and Shoes.

☞Produce bought for Cash or received in payment for any of the above Goods.

Three good Store Houses on Person street, for sale on accommodating terms.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

15 Bbls new Mackerel, No. 3,
2000 lbs Bacon for sale. W. W.

September 23 1833. 51tf

JUST RECIVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF

CONFECTIONARY,

Among which are the following articles, viz.

Peppermint Lozenges,	Cinnamon Candy,
Mint stick Candy,	Red Nonpareils,
Lemon ditto,	Yellow do
Sugar ditto,	Green do
Bunch ditto,	Blue do
Lump ditto,	White do
Barley ditto,	Assorted Plumbs,
Red ditto,	White rock Candy,
Toys, assorted,	Hoar-hound do
Cornetto,	Prunes and Raisins,
Mint Drops,	Currants,
Rose do	Cordials, assorted,
Ginger do	Rose rock Candy,
Lemon do	Yellow do
Sugar Almonds,	Burnt Almonds,
Large Plumbs,	Carraways,
Small do	Cinnamon String,
Hoar-hound Cake,	Secrets do
Cream bread Candy,	&c. &c. &c.

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Lime Juice, warranted superior.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

Fayetteville, August 30. 48tf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the entire stock of GOODS of D. Murchison, consisting of *FANCY and STAPLE*

DRY GOODS,

GENTLEMENS' & LADIES' CLOAKS,

Hats, Bonnets & Shoes,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

He has taken the Stand recently occupied by him, where he intends, in a short time, in addition to the present Stock, to add a general assortment of

Groceries,

All of which will be sold on accommodating terms for Cash or Country Produce. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

M. MURCHISON.

November 20th, 1833. 61tf

ALL Persons indebted to me, are requested to call and settle the same with M. Murchison; as he is authorized to collect and grant discharges for the same. D. MURCHISON.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

For Rent,

A Two story DWELLING HOUSE, on one of the principal streets, a few minutes walk from the Market House. It has recently been fitted up suitably for a genteel family. In the yard, is a well of water as good as any in the vicinity of Fayetteville, in rear of the building is an excellent garden under cultivation.

JOHN McARN.

July 30, 1833. 43-tf.

Wagons Wanted.

WAGONS going to Raleigh can receive full Loads by applying to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

January 10, 1834.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

GROCERIES.

25,000 lbs. prime green COFFEE,
40 hhds Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2,500 lbs. Swedes Moulds,
40 kegs Dupont's and Orange Powder,
100 bags buck and drop Shot,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
1000 lbs. bar Lead,
100 lbs. Spanish Indigo,
200 sides sole Leather,
50 boxes window Glass,
80 kegs White Lead,
1000 pieces Castings, assorted,
200 sets Wagon Boxes,
6 doz. Collins & Co's best Axes,
10 boxes bar Soap,
300 pair heavy Trace Chains,
10 doz do Halter ditto.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Smith's Tools, Cast, German, Crawley and Blister Steel, Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Reap Hooks, Shovels and Spades, Frying Pans, Sad Irons, Waffle Irons, Shovels and Tongs, Bagging and Rope, Cotton Yarn, Pepper, Alspice and Ginger, Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Tea, Castor and Sweet Oil, Bay Water, Copperas, Madder, Spanish Brown, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Wool and Fur Hats, Mill, Cross Cut and Hand Saws, Bellows Pipes, Coffee Mills, Pearl Barley, Sheet and Hoop Iron, together with a good many other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for Cash or Country Produce, by

HENRY HORN.

N. B.—Commission Business will be promptly attended to. H. H.

January 7, 1834. 66-tf.

MORRISON'S PILLS,

The Hygeian Universal Medicine of the British College of health,

Which, by removing all obstructions in the Intestines; thoroughly cleansing the Bowels; giving more purity to the Blood, and thereby promoting its *free circulation*; strikes at the root of all Diseases, and is good in all cases, giving rest, appetite and strength. Price one dollar a Packet.

For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Notice.

HAVING sold my entire stock of Goods to Mr. James Gibson I request all persons indebted to me by account or note, to settle the same immediately, with Mr Henry Branson or myself, at the store recently occupied by me.

P. DAILEY.

January 20, 1834. 68tf.

NEW BOOKS.

MONTGOMERY'S LECTURES on general Literature; Turner's Sacred History; Abercrombie on Moral Feelings; Paley's Philosophy; Chapman's Sermons; Course of Time; Grimshaw's Works; Daughter's Own Book; Christian Lyre, &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.

IN addition to his former stock, the Subscriber has just received and offers for sale—

50 Bags prime green Laguira Coffee,
20 Bags St Domingo and Havanna do,
25 Bags strong scented Rio do.
15 Hhds. Porto Rico, N. O. and St. Croix Sugar,
3 Boxes white Havanna do.
10 Barrels double and single refined L. do.
Imperial, Gunpowder, y'ng Hyson, Hyson, Pouchongs and Souchong Teas,
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and Sicily Madeira, old Port, and Muscat Wines,
20 Quarter Casks Malaga, and Marseilles Wine,
4 Pipes Cognac Brandy—some very choice,
4 do. Holland Gin, do.
3 Hhds old Jamaica Rum,
5 Hhds. N. Orleans, and 5 N. E. do,
40 Barrels Philadelphia Rye Whiskey,
Old Irish Whiskey and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Raisins, Almonds, Sweet Oil, Lemon Sirup and Lime Juice—fresh,
75 Bags Shot assorted—Bar Lead, and Powder,
20 Boxes Soap,
25 do. Mould Candles,
20 thousand Spanish Segars,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff in bottles,
Wine and Porter Bottles,
3 Cerroons Indigo, Copperas, Chalk, Yellow Ochre,
Spanish Brown, Lamp Black, &c. &c.
Salt Petre, Alum, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Race Ginger, Pepper, Spice, Cinnamon, fresh Mustard in Canisters and bottles, Pearl Barley, &c.
50 Sides Sole Leather,
25 Coils bale Rope and Twine,
Swedes and English Iron assorted,
Nails, Steel, &c. &c.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, Jan. 8, 1834. 67-tf.

GREAT BARGAINS.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ABOUT to remove from this town, wish to close their business; and for that purpose, will sell either at wholesale or retail at *NEW YORK COST* their valuable stock of

DRY GOODS.

N. B.—To those who wish to purchase by wholesale, a credit of Ninety days will be given for all sums over one hundred Dollars; and four months for all over two hundred, with approved securities. LEWIS & ROSS.

Green Street, near Eccles' Bridge.

February 10, 1834. 71-tf.

SUGAR, MOLASSES, &c.

5 Hhds Porto Rico SUGAR,
20 do. Molasses,
15 bbls. Newark Cider,
20 casks Cheese,
25 bags Coffee,
Just received and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

February 4. 70tf.

20 Casks Lime,
15 half barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
For sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

LAZARUS & WHITMARSH,

OFFER for sale at WILMINGTON, on accommodating terms:

5000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
25 bags Java,
75 do Porto Rico, } COFFEE.
40 do Cuba,
135 do St. Domingo,
85 hhds. Porto Rico, } MOLASSES.
45 do Cuba,
20 do Porto Rico SUGAR,
200 bales Hay,
100 barrels N. E. Rum,
100 kegs White Lead.

Wilmington, September 2.

FIRST RATE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling the Land whereon he lives, lying on the East side of Cape Fear, in Bladen County, about 30 miles below Fayetteville, and 10 miles above Elizabethtown. It contains between 700 and 800 acres of first rate Land. The improvements consist of a Dwelling and necessary Out Houses.

Also, about 1000 acres in the White Oak Swamp, and on both sides of Harrison's Creek, in the same County, being an undivided half of 2000 acres, that formerly belonged to John Dickson. On this Land is an excellent Mill Site, and an inexhaustible supply of Juniper, Cypress, Poplar and Pine Timber.

Also, 700 acres of Pine Land on the Lake, which also has an excellent Mill Site. For terms, apply on the premises, to

JOHN BEARD.

Bladen County, Jan. 28, 1834. 69tf.

NOTICE.

I OFFER for sale, on reasonable terms, or for rent, the lots at the foot of Haymount, known as the Robeson lots, with all the improvements there on, including the White Store House, formerly occupied by Thos. J. Robeson, deceased, and recently by George McNeill, Esq.

WILLIAM L. MILLER.

January 20, 1834. 68tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store one door West of Mr. Waddill's, and nearly opposite Mr. Horn's store, where he has on hand, and is receiving the following assortment of

GOODS,

Which he will sell low for Cash or Produce:

2600 bushels Liverpool SALT,
700 sacks ditto.
15 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
5 hhds. St Croix ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
40 bags Porto Rico ditto,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
45 coils Bale Rope,
175 sides sole Leather,
500 lbs. harness ditto,
500 do. skirting ditto,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1200 lbs Cotton Yarn,
150 do. best Spanish Indigo,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 cases Shoes, assorted,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels loaf Sugar,
12 hhds. good Molasses,
50 boxes Window Glass,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Smith's Tools, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Blankets, Nails, cut and wrought, Trace Chains, &c. &c.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1833. 52tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. C. S Bray, on the North side of Person street, a few doors east of the Market square, where he is now receiving, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of the following articles:

Prime green Porto Rico COFFEE
Do do Rio or strong scented do.
Porto Rico, St Croix and N. O. SUGAR
Swedes and English Iron
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Do. in sacks
German and blister Steel
New Orleans Molasses
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Powder, Shot and Lead
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels
Brass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs
Single and double barrel Guns
Trace Chains weeding Hoes and Halters
Steelyards, Curry Combs & Drawing Knives
Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Hand and sledge Hammers
Coffee, pepper and large iron Mills
Sole and upper Leather
Harness, skirting and bridle ditto
Frying Pans, cutting Knives & scythe Blades
Loaf and lump Sugar and Teas of every description
Window Glass 8x10, 10x12, Putty and Copperas
White Lead, dry and in oil, and red Lead
Verdigris in oil and dry, and Spanish Brown
Indigo, Saltpetre and Alum
Bale Rope and baleing Twine
Heavy hemp cotton Bagging, full 42 inch
Drugs and Medicines
Mill, cross cut, hand and compass Saws
Wagon Boxes, Glauber Salts and Madder

DRY GOODS, a general supply,

Crockery, Hats, Shoes, and Cotton Cards.

Without further enumeration, his stock comprises a general assortment adapted to the country and town trade. All of which he is disposed to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market price.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Oct. 15, 1833. 54tf

Molasses, Bagging, &c.

20 Hhds. new crop MOLASSES,
50 pieces Bagging,
20 casks Cheese,
30 boxes ditto,
15 jars Tamarinds,
Just received and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

December 31. 65-tf.

3,000 Bushels Mediterranean SALT,
For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 13, 1834. 67-tf.

Corn and Flour.

300 BUSHELS CORN,
25 barrels FLOUR,
For sale by

JOHN MUNN.

January 7, 1834. 67-tf.

A Cook wanted,

TO purchase or hire. Apply at this Office.

January 6, 1834.

NEW GOODS,

Cheap for Cash or Produce.

JOHN MUNN

HAS received his FALL and WINTER supply of

Groceries,

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

10 HHDS. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
1 Box White Havanna do,
50 bags prime Rio and Laguira Coffee,
8 tons assorted Swedes and English Iron,
German Steel,
American and English blistered do,
20 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs Nails assorted from 4d to 30d,
10 do. Dupont's Powder,
25 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
10 half qr. casks Malaga Sweet Wine,
5 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels Copperas,
5 do. Salts,
50 sides Sole Leather,
10 qr. chests Imp'l, Gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
20 matts Cassia,
White Lead in oil, Varnish, Scotch Snuff, Sweet Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits Turpentine, in bottles,
Camphor, Cloves, Sulphur, &c. &c.

Dry Goods.

Blue, brown and mixt Cloths and Sattinetts,
Plaid, Camblet, Circassians, Flannels,
Cassimere Shawls, Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets,
Calicoes, cross bar'd and striped Muslins,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 brown & bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, very fine and heavy,
Bed Ticking, Cotton and Worsted Hose,
Men's and Women's Plaid, Camblet and Circassian Cloaks.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon boxes, Shovels and Spades, Wire Seives, Coffee Mills, Cutting Knives, Hand-saws, Long and short handle Frying Pans, Knives and Forks, Razors, Pen and Pocket Knives, Curry Combs, Drawing Knives, Augers, Bed Cords, &c.

—ALSO—

1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.

December 16th, 1833. 563-*tf*.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving in part their *FALL SUPPLIES* of *Fancy and Staple*

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Men's fur and wool Hats,
Men's and boys' fur Caps,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Men's and women's coarse and fine Shoes,
Boy's and Misses' prunell and leather Shoes,
Ready made Saddlery of all descriptions,
Cotton and wool Cards,
Cotton Yarns,
Saddle Trees, cotton and worsted Webbing,
Foolscap and letter Paper,
Baskets, Canton Blinds, &c. &c.

The whole of which are expected in the course of the present week, and which will comprise a greater *variety* and a *much more general and extensive assortment* than heretofore kept by them.

They would invite the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their present stock, flattering themselves they will be enabled to offer such inducements as will make it worthy the interest and the attention of dealers generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville October 21, 1833. 55tf.

Just Received and for sale,

7 HHDS. prime SUGAR,
9 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
10 barrels No 1 Shad,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
1000 do Alum Salt.

By W. WHITEHEAD.

December 9, 1833. 62tf.

New School Books, &c.

DONNEGAN'S LEXICON, Grimshaw's Historical Works, Woodbridge and Willard's Geography, Flint's Surveying, Clark's Cæsar, Day's Algebra, Smith's Arithmetic, Manual of Mineralogy. Union Primers, Hymn Books and Spelling Books, Emerson's First and Second Class Readers, Webster's Elementary and *New* American Spelling Books.

ALSO, a new supply of Henry's Commentary, in 3 and 6 vols. very low. Pulpit Assistant; Selections from Fenelon; Pilgrim's Progress, with 100 plates; Mary Queen of Scots; Mrs. Judson; Buck's Dictionary; Life of Jackson; Robertson's Historical Works; Blackstone's Commentary; Missouri Harmony; Marshall Ney; Eberle's Practice and Therapeutics; Millwright's Guide, &c. &c.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

February 18, 1834.

Tennessee Land for sale.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of *Hiram Jennings*, dec'd, at January Sessions last, of Anson County Court; in pursuance of the directions contained in said Will, offers for sale at private contract, a valuable Tract of LAND, containing

Two Thousand Acres,

Lying in Haywood County, in the Western District of Tennessee, immediately on the road leading from Brownsville to Covington, six miles from the former and twenty miles from the latter place, and within three miles of steamboat navigation:—The title to which is indisputable.

On the premises are three separate Clearings—one of thirty acres, one of eighty acres, and one an hundred and thirty acres. On each Clearing there is a Well, and a comfortable Log Cabin with a passage in the middle—all under good fences.—The Land is heavily timbered with Poplar, Oak and Hickory, and is well adapted to the culture of Cotton. The situation is healthy.

HARRIET H. JENNINGS, *Ex'rx.*

For terms, (which will be liberal) apply personally or by letter, to the Subscriber at Wadesborough, No. Ca.

A. LITTLE.

Wadesborough, Feb. 14, 1834. 72tf.

FOR SALE,

PEW No. **25** in the EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
For terms apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 11, 1833. 58tf.

NEW GOODS,

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends, that he has received a new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Sattinetts,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsborough Cords,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Dark Ermmetts, French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do
Book, Mull, and Swiss Muslins,
Sarsnetts, Sinchews, & bl'k & blue Gros de Naples,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleeched do do.
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and Round Jackets,
Domestic Plaids and Bird Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambric,

Crockery, Glass Ware & China,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,

CONSISTING OF

White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish,
Copal and coach ditto,
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and bl'k leather Varnish &c.

HARDWARE, Consisting

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Pans,

GROCERIES, consisting

Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

P S—On hand, a general assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Soal, Upper, Kip, Calf and Leather, which will be exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices.

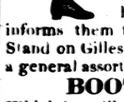
JNO C. [illegible]

Person street, 6th door East of Market square.

April 18, 1833 29 f

Root & Shoe Manufactory.

PELEG PEARCE,



Respectfully offers his services to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year, informs them that he still remains at his old Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will sell low for cash. He has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of leather of the best kind, which will enable him to execute all orders in the neatest and most durable manner, at short notice. All kinds of repairing done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 9.

25 Hhds MOLASSES,
82 bags green Coffee,
20 casks LIME,
Just received and for sale,

HALL & JOHNSON.

December 24.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the stock of Goods of Mr. Patrick Dalziel, has removed to the Store recently occupied by him, and offers for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

HATS AND SHOES,

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS,

GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which he is determined to sell at the lowest possible prices for *CASH* or Country Produce. His friends and the public generally, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES GIBSON.

January 10, 1834

50 Barrels Mackerel, No. 3,
10 barrels prime Irish Potatoes,
2 casks best quality Rice,
20 Grindstones, best quality,
Received this day, and for sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

December 31

☞In store, 10 barrels Linseed OIL

JUST RECEIVED,

300 Sacks Liverpool SALT,
300 bushels do. do.
300 do. Cadiz do.
5 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
1 tierce new Rice.

Also, the Temperance Almanac, FOR THE YEAR 1834,

By the Gross, Dozen or single one.

E. B. DRAKE.

December 31, 1833.

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed to the new brick Store, corner of Hay and Dowdalson Street, where he will receive in a few days, a large and extensive stock of SHOES, &c

AMOS KIMBALL.

October 1.

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
8 barrels Cream Ale,
100 boxes Soap,
Muscat Wine in boxes,
Raisins in boxes and half boxes,
Fancy boxes Prunes,
Just received and for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 13, 1834.

Just Received and for Sale,

500 Large Sacks Liverpool Salt,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
50 Casks Stone Lime,
30 barrels yellow Irish Potatoes,
50 bags prime Coffee.

W. WHITEHEAD.

Feb. 10th, 1834.

RAISINS.

100 BOXES fresh Muscatel *RAISINS*,
Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,
For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.